

with Islands, Zanzibar, and New Zealand take no inconsiderable quantities in the course of the year, and the oil is constantly finding its way to new places.

In the United States petroleum has almost entirely displaced all other oils for illuminating purposes. Naptha and burning fluid cannot compete with it in illuminating power and it can be sold at a price far lower than either. It is estimated that even at one dollar a gallon retail it would still be the most economical illuminator known. Its only rival, coal gas, is more costly, but at the same time more convenient, and it will probably long retain the favour of the public. It must not be forgotten, however, that a very fine gas is now manufactured from crude petroleum, the illuminating power of which far exceeds that of coal gas, while its cost is much less. The consumption of petroleum in the United States is constantly increasing, as new uses are found for it. It has already been successfully used for cooking purposes, and it is thought that it may come into competition with coal as a means of generating steam economically. The crude oil is of a greenish black colour, and of decidedly unpleasant smell and taste. It is too thick to burn in the ordinary lamp, although highly combustible. The ordinary method of reducing it by distillation; but within a few weeks past a new system, involving a chemical process, has been introduced; and this method is claimed to be both the safest, quickest, and most economical.

Since the occurrence of the late awful calamity in Philadelphia, alarm has been felt in this city by persons who are aware of the inflammable nature of the oil, and of the fact that there are large quantities in store here. One warehousing company is reported to have had 70,000 barrels in store at one time. Now, however, so far as is known, not more than 28,000 barrels are in store, except for retail, in New York, the stock on hand being smaller than last year. The storage yards and warehouses are generally situated near the water, so that in the event of a fire much of the oil would run into the river; but as it will continue to burn on the surface of the water, the shipping would be likely to take fire. Crude oil is the most inflammable, and even at a temperature of 50° will ignite easily and rapidly. The refined oil, if pure, will not as a general thing ignite at a lower temperature than 100°. A lighted match may with perfect safety be thrown into a tub full of pure refined oil, provided the temperature is under 95°. Instruments termed pyrometers have been constructed for the purpose of testing the inflammability of the oil, but those who know the secrets of the trade say that by a little skilful manipulation the oil can be made to appear safe when it is not actually so. The greatest danger to be apprehended is from the refineries and from adulterated oil. The refineries are, with one exception, without the city limits. The adulterated oil is exceedingly inflammable, and its use should be prohibited. The purchaser may generally avoid its use by dealing only with respectable merchants.—*New York Evening Post.*

VANCOUVER ISLAND, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In connection with an unknown country or district, nothing is more important to those intending to pay it a visit, either temporary or for permanent residence, than a reliable history and guide-book; yet, with regard to our colonies, it is often by no means an easy task to avoid either the exaggerated compilations of the immigration agents of the place, or the unfairly prejudiced accounts of those whose interests are connected with an adjoining colony. As regards Vancouver Island and British Columbia, the amount of reliable information has hitherto been particularly limited, the statements that have been received, even relating to the same period, being frequently almost diametrically opposed to each other; there was, therefore, an ample opening for a comprehensive work, examining the capabilities, commercial, mining, and other of these important and comparatively juvenile colonies. In the handsome volume just issued, through Messrs. Longman, entitled "Vancouver Island and British Columbia: their History, Resources, and Prospects," by Mr. MATTHEW MACPHERSON, F.R.G.S., the subject is treated ably and in a most impartial manner, his object being, as he very fairly states, to aid in unravelling the tangled skein of contradictions, and to show that the country is neither a perfect Elysium nor an absolute Sahara, but one which presents a field for the investment of capital and the application of industry unsurpassed in elements of wealth in proportion to area by any part of the empire. He remarks that if one hindrance to the rapid advance of these colonies deserves to be specified more than another, it is the want of an emigrant route from Canada to the Rocky Mountains. The interoceanic railway scheme, so much talked of, is, he thinks, premature, though certain in future years to be realized, but a wagon road, via Red River and the Saskatchewan, is practicable in every respect; and it is devoutly to be wished that the noblemen and gentlemen of both Houses of Parliament who have recently evinced so deep and intelligent an interest in colonizing the Great North-West may be induced to bring their influence to bear for the accomplishment of the object which is the most urgent. Could the comparatively inexpensive communication thus sought to be opened simultaneously with the proposed telegraph from Red River to British Columbia, especially now that ever-strengthening inducements to emigration across the plains are held out by the mines east and west of the Rocky Mountains, the settlement of the intervening territory would soon follow.

After a highly interesting chapter, embracing a journal of the "Voyage Out," Mr. Macpherson at once upon the thorough consideration of the topography, geological, physical geography, and general history of Vancouver Island. The discovery of gold in British Columbia in 1858, and its influence on the growth of Victoria, is next referred to, and when the privileges of Victoria as a free port; and the advantages which it extends gives to both British Columbia and Vancouver have been pointed out, the general resources of the island are described. Amongst these resources the first place is given to timber, which is shown to be capable of yielding great profits, whilst coal stands second; the operations of the Vancouver Island Coal, Mining, and Land Company, and of the Harewood Coal Company, a powerful rival, taking its name from a noble lord, said to be largely interested in it, and which has even obtained an Act to construct a railroad through the Vancouver Company's lands, for conveying the produce of the mine to the loading place, are in turn referred to. Mr. Macpherson remarks that the largest portion of the east side of the island may be described as a huge coal bed. This mineral has also been found cropping out at various points on the west coast. The official geological map presents a great coal district on the mainland running parallel to that on the island, and workable seams have been discovered at Burnard Inlet, and at Langley. A resident for two years on the north-west coast of the island reports five seams of varying thickness at Keskomo, one being 3 ft. 10 in. and another 6 ft. 2 in. thick. The entire section of country lying between Keskomo and Fort McNeil, a distance of 16 miles, abounds more or less in valuable mineral. At the latter place, which is about 12 miles south of Fort Rupert, four good seams are visible. The mine at Fort McNeil has been opened, the first out-pit consisting of about 50 tons, of very superior quality.

Copper abounds in the colony, its existence having been accidentally discovered from an assayer observing an Indian with specimens of copper ore in his hand. The lodes from which they were taken was traced across certain small islands contiguous to Queen Charlotte Island, and up to this date probably 10,000 tons have been expended in working it. It appears that on the Queen Charlotte Island Mining Company's property eleven valuable veins of ore exist, from which quantities of ore have been shipped to England and the Eastern States of America. The ore appears to be chiefly sulphide of copper, but Mr. Macpherson has seen excellent specimens of peacock ore, red and black oxides, and green carbonates. Magnetic iron ore from the north of the colony, containing 70 per cent. of iron and a little copper, was exhibited at the International Exhibition in the year 1862. Limestone is everywhere abundant, so is sandstone, which is of excellent quality for building purposes. Blue marble is also found on the coast, often intersected with veins of white, as much as 9 in. thick; for this material San Francisco offers a good market. Blue clay, suitable for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and coarse pottery, is diffused over a portion of the island, often near the surface. With respect to gold, the facts are very generally known.

The first two chapters of the portion of the work devoted to British Columbia contain an historical sketch and general description, whilst the two following chapters contain accounts of the mines of British Columbia, and the process of mining. The mining in this district is chiefly confined to gold, and the Fort Hope, Fort Yale, Similkameen, Okanagan, Rock Creek, Tranquille and North Rivers, and Kamloops Lake, the Cariboo, and the Shuswap and Kootanay diggings, and the mining prospects of the north-west of the Fraser are in turn referred to. The chapter on the process of mining is rendered especially interesting by the admirable descriptive engravings which accompany it. The remaining chapters contain an account of the agricultural resources of British Columbia, a description of the animal and vegetable productions of that and the neighbouring colony, political statistics, sketches of the proposed interoceanic railway, the state or society, the character and habits of the Indians, and a chapter on emigration. The entire volume is written in a style which cannot fail to enlist the attention of the reader, whilst from the author's evident intimate acquaintance with the subject upon which he writes the work must be productive of great advantage alike to the colonies to which it refers and to those who are seeking a field for emigration, affording facts neither unfairly exaggerated in favour of the places, nor unnecessarily gloomy as to their value and prospects.

FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.—The Lord Chancellor has decided, in *re* Wood and Greenwood, that an assignment by a partner to his co-partner on the eve of bankruptcy of all his interest in the firm, with the intention of dissolving partnership and changing the joint into separate assets, is an act of bankruptcy, and cannot be supported to defuse the rights of the joint-creditors, on a bankruptcy supervening, to be paid in priority to separate creditors out of what were the assets of the firm. His Lordship held such an assignment to be fraudulent and void; and declared that the property purported to be assigned remained the property of the joint creditors.

PUFFING AT AUCTIONS.—A sale by auction is not rendered void in equity, though it last law, by the fact that a puffer was employed—not to screw up the price, but only to prevent a sale at an undervalue. This was the holding of the Master of the Rolls in the case of Merton v. Bell. His Honour said the common law courts held that the mere fact of a reserved bid, unless publicly announced, vitiated the sale, as being a fraud upon the public. But the principle of the cases in equity was different. It was obvious that a man at an auction got stimulated and excited by the competition, and in the fervour of the moment was frequently induced to give more than upon calm reflection he would approve of. The Court of Equity considered it a species of fraud to take advantage of this tendency by means of fictitious bidding, and that such conduct rendered a sale void. On the other hand, it was perfectly allowable to have a reserved price or a reserved bidding, except where the property was expressed to be sold "without reserve," or "unreserved." If so expressed, it was implied that there would be a reserved price, or bidding. The result was that if the puffing were merely for the purpose of fixing a reserved price, and not to induce a purchaser to give more than he otherwise would, it was a fair proceeding.

SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY AS A CONTRIBUTORY.—In *re* the Consols Insurance Association. A shareholder (Mr. Benham), dissatisfied with the state of the company's affairs, informed the directors that he should present a petition for an immediate winding-up order, unless they would find him a *bona fide* purchaser for his shares. There was something due from him for calls; but the amount of purchase money stipulated for by him for his shares was rather more than the calls so due. A person was found who bought the shares, and who said he was not purchasing on behalf of the company. The evidence in the case, however, showed that Mr. Benham could not have been otherwise than aware of the fact that this person was purchasing the shares for the company, and that in the then existing state of the company's affairs a *bona fide* purchaser could not have been found. Under these circumstances, the Master of the Rolls held that Mr. Benham's name must be placed on the list of contributors to the liabilities of the company.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—UNERRING PRECISION.—When the health is breaking down from the continuance of some weakening discharge, when users refuse to heal, and extending mischief is threatened, then is the time to try the potency of Holloway's healing ointment and purifying pills. No treatment for giving ease, and safely leading to a cure, can be compared to this. The ointment cures the festid and most acrid sores, diminishes the inflammation, reduces the swelling, prevents the growth of pustuleous, and spares both pain and danger. Thousands testify, from their own personal experience, to the unvarying success attending the use of Holloway's medicaments in cases of ulcerated legs, enlarged veins, scaly skin, and swelled ankles.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

We stated recently that importations of English casting-pig had assumed great proportions since the commencement of the year. This pig of inferior quality has been offered at extraordinarily low rates, and during the last few weeks this circumstance has materially contributed to an indecisive tone in the price of casting-pig at the Belgian works. This indecision has not, however, been of long duration, in consequence of the bad quality of the deliveries of English pig, and prices have now become firmer, with a certain upward tendency. No. 5 makes easily 32. 14s., and sometimes even 32. 16s., per ton, with a scale of 2s. per class. An advance in price is not, however, probable, there being a great competition between the various works, and present prices being tolerably remunerative, having regard to those of iron articles. Iron remains without change. The Belgian General Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas—which has works in operation at Pragow, Tournai, Louvain, Charleroi, and Chomimont, while others are in construction at Catana, Steene, and Rimini—sold 121,927,000 English cubic feet of gas during the eight months ending April, 1865, as compared with 111,570,354 English cubic feet in favour of 1864-5, or 9.25 per cent. It appears from the report presented to the shareholders of the Bleyberg-ès-Montzen Zinc Mines and Foundries Company that the works of the vein treated are being developed at three new stages, which had been already reached last year. The first, which is 460 ft. from the surface, yields a return at least equal to that of the finest parts previously worked; nevertheless, sterile, or nearly sterile, patches occur from time to time, according to the ordinary rule of this description of bearings. The two other stages, situated at 520 ft. and 550 ft. from the surface, are not yet sufficiently developed to attain the lead-productive localities met with by the first. At 550 ft., the deepest level of our works, the vein is already worked for blends over a good extent of the distance traversed. At 520 feet the bearing was sterile for a distance of about 340 ft.; this last circumstance, however, is not calculated to excite uneasiness, since it occurs between two workable levels, and was only the consequence of a derangement indicated in the rocks enclosing the vein at this spot. The bearing is now found again to be sufficiently rich in blends and galena to admit of its being worked. The results achieved by last year's working operations were encouraging. The company's mines produced in useful minerals—zinc minerals to the extent of 2776 tons, and galena and sanguine, to the extent of 4319 tons, making a total of 7095 tons. The strength of the zinc minerals was 46.49 per cent., and that of the lead minerals 80.64 per cent., with about 3 lbs. of silver per ton. The company's works, which received last year improvements and extensions, produced 11,02 tons of zinc, 2973 tons of lead, and rather more than 8 cwt. of silver. The production of metals in 1864 exceeded that of 1863 by 502 tons.

At St. Dizier the movement of affairs has been rather better of late. Many small orders, in connection with which immediate delivery is required, have arrived; the collective amount of these orders is not, however, of much real importance. Pig for refining has been quoted—to a considerable extent nominally—at 47. 12s. per ton at St. Dizier; mixed pig, half-coke-made, has resulted 32. 18s.; and coke-made, 37. 12s. per ton. Merchant's iron, first-class, from charcoal-made pig, have made 82. 12s. per ton in warehouse at the works, with a scale of 4s. to 8s. per class; first-class sheets, 9s. 8s. to 9s. 16s. per class, with a scale of 12s. to 16s. per class; and first-class special irons, 8s. 12s. per ton, with a scale of 4s. to 8s. per class. Ordinary irons have been quoted 10s. 16s. to 11s. per ton. A contract for 600 tons of charcoal-made pig is stated to have been concluded at St. Dizier on terms which are not precisely known, but appear to be about 47. 12s. per ton, the last rate named in recent contracts. On the other hand, it is stated that rolling works of the Haute Marne have just taken a new contract for the Guerigny establishment of the Imperial Marine; the price is not mentioned. Attention is now generally directed to an approaching meeting of forgemasters of the Franche-Comté at Besançon. It is doubtful, however, whether there will result from this meeting a great improvement for producers of pig, although this is the point which excites the most solicitude. As already stated, the treaties of commerce concluded with Switzerland and the German Customs' Union come into force on July 1, and this circumstance is expected to be the signal of a very considerable introduction of Swiss and German pig into France. The movement of pig and iron in France during the first quarter of 1865 was as follows:—

Pig.	Iron and Plates.
Production.....	Tons 205,000.
Importation.....	47,518
	13,138
	350,518
Exportation	9,551
	27,553
Leaving	341,167
	191,935

available for consumption and stock. It would be a desirable change to separate iron from plates in the official tables.

The formation may be noted of a limited liability company for working the magnetic iron minerals of Mokta-el-Hadid. The office of the under-taking is to be at Paris, and it is to continue 50 years. The proposed capital is 600,000*l.*, in 30,000 shares. Of the 30,000 shares 9300 are attributed as entirely paid up in representation of the transfer of the iron mines of Mokta-el-Hadid, Bouhans, and Karassi, in Algeria, and of the plant, tools, railway and other property of an old *en commandité* company, formed for working the magnetic iron minerals of Mokta-el-Hadid. Of the remaining 20,700 shares, 6600 are attributed (as liberally to the extent of 10*l.* each) only in representation of the transfer of the coal concessions of Cessons, Tréboul, and Salle de Garde, in the Gard; and 2300 (liberated to the extent of 10*l.* each) only) in representation of the colliery concession of Montalet, in the Gard. The remaining 11,300 shares were offered for public subscription, and M. Paulin Talabot has announced that they were subscribed for among 85 persons; they have been liberally to the extent of 5*l.* only, so that the floating capital at the outset will be only 56,500*l.* This enterprise is "patronised" by the French General Company for the Development of Commerce and Industry in France. The profits realised in its last exercise by the Asturian Mining Company admit of a dividend of 16*s.* per share. A sum of 4000*l.* will be applied to the redemption of the obligations, an amount equal to that devoted last year to the repayment of loans. The profits of the company, which had been reduced of late years by the fall in zinc, have revived in consequence of the amelioration realised in the selling price of the rough metal, which advanced about 12*s.* per cent., as compared with the preceding exercise. Improvements have been, besides, introduced into the conditions of production. The workings of zinc mineral furnished in 1864, 18,424 tons of calamine, and 170 tons of blende ore; the production of lead minerals was 1674 tons, and that of the collieries of Armao 197,256 hectolitres. Of this production, 9594 tons of calcined calamine were forwarded to Antwerp, and were purchased by Belgian establishments on favourable conditions. Another part served to supply the works established in Spain, and the production of which was 1172 tons of zinc in ingots. The sales of zinc in Spain and for the colonies display a decided tendency to increase. The extraction of lead minerals, 1674 tons, was in excess of that for 1863 by about one-third. The quality has also been better, the average strength in metal having almost doubled. The combination of these two circumstances has given great activity to the lead foundry of the company. M. Hauzeur has been elected commissary in succession to M. Labey, deceased. The dividend of the Belgian Collieries Company for the exercise 1864 is fixed at 1*l.* per share, half payable June 30, and half Nov. 30. The undertaking known as the Haute Fourcaux, Forges, et Acieries de la Marine et des Chemins de Fer will pay, May 31, the balance of the dividend of the exercise 1863-4, or 1*l.* 8*s.* per share.

The foreign copper markets have not regained any animation. At Paris prices have been, to a great extent, nominal. At Havre, in consequence of concessions on the part of holders, about 150 tons of Chilian in bars have been dealt in at 8*s.* to 8*s.* 10*l.* per ton. A rather important cargo of Chilian, received direct from Lota, has been imported on this market. The state of affairs continues much the same on the German markets, and there have been only very slight modifications in the prices indicated last week; the absence of demand is almost general, and a depreciation of prices may result in consequence. A letter from Amsterdam says:—"The Low Countries Society of Commerce has just announced, for June 29, its annual public sale of zinc; the quantities offered for sale last year, which attained the very considerable total of 128,100 ingots, are exceeded this year, when 165,700 ingots are offered at 5*l.* only, which is reduced to 28*s.* 7*d.* by the end of the year, showing a profit of 175*s.* 7*d.* 1*l.* The gross revenue is 372*s.* 4*d.* 1*l.*; the interest on the debentures, and the apparent balance against Kalaara Farm being the chief items of charge. In former balance-sheets the farms were entered in the capital account simply for the sums spent on them, but on this occasion they are taken at a low valuation of what they are now worth. That you may quite understand the course adopted, there is appended to this report a schedule giving full particulars in detail of the land of the farms, improved and unimproved, the number and value of the sheep, cattle, &c. In order to improve the breed, your directors are desirous of sending out a few superior rams and bulls. The sawmills gave a good profit for the short period of the year it was in full work. By the latest advices, a dispute between the contractor for working the mill and the manager, relative to the mode of cutting the timber, and also a fall in the market price, were interfering with the favourable progress that had been made, but your directors trust that a satisfactory settlement of the former has been effected, and that the latter is only temporary. Your directors regret to report the loss of the schooner *Orey*, but they do not think it necessary to replace her at present. They are glad, however, to say that the company's total loss by the *Orey* amounts to only 185*s.* 7*d.* Up to Dec. 31 last the manager had remitted 550*l.*, which has been since increased to 900*l.* by subsequent remittances, and your directors look for still further returns in the course of the year. The amount due to the bank at Dec. 31 was 3900*l.*, but since it has been reduced to 2500*l.* In order to wipe off this remaining balance, as well as to carry out the contemplated improvement in the breed of stock, your directors again urge you to take up the rest of the issue of the debentures authorized—namely, 4400*l.*—which are secured on the company's whole property, and bear interest at 6 per cent., free of income tax. In accordance with steps taken by the board, the accounts in the colony were audited, and the property generally examined and reported on, by Mr. Heale, from whom reports have been received confirming the accounts and statements of the manager. The board has long felt that it would be of great benefit to the company if one of their members had a personal knowledge of the property, and they have repeatedly discussed the matter. They have now the pleasure of informing you that they have succeeded in inducing their colleague, Mr. Wright, who has taken an active interest in the company's affairs from the commencement, and was formerly in New Zealand, and is connected with the colony, to go out in the ensuing autumn, a step which your directors have no doubt will cordially approve. The directors who retire by rotation are Mr. T. Moxon and Mr. Parkes Pittar, who, with the auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the report of the directors should be received and adopted. Mr. PROCTER seconded the proposition.

Mr. FREWER said that as the report had not been placed in the hands of the shareholders before the meeting he would propose, as an amendment, that an adjournment should take place for a fortnight.—Mr. DEARME seconded the amendment.

Mr. FREWER said that although he had proposed an adjournment, he thought it desirable that the accounts should be discussed upon the present occasion.

The CHAIRMAN said the desire of the board was to furnish the shareholders with every possible information, for both directors and shareholders were interested in one common object—the success of the enterprise.—Mr. P. WRIGHT said the board had not the least objection to the present meeting being adjourned, and the more especially as one of the directors was absent in Prussia, and another had been summoned to the House of Commons as a witness.—After some discussion, Mr. FREWER, the mover, with the consent of the seconder, withdrew the amendment, when the proposition for the adoption of the report remained the only question before the meeting.

Mr. VINCENT required some explanation upon the fact, that although there were always submitted most encouraging reports, neither the position nor the prospects of the company appeared to improve.—Mr. HIGGINS said, as these reports were received from their manager in the colony, and as the promises did not appear to be forthcoming, there must be mismanagement somewhere. The question was had they confidence in their manager? Mr. FREWER said it appeared to him that during the past year the directors had received something like 950*l.* from the shareholders, whereas, as far as he could make out, the balance-sheets, the present balance did not exceed 2400*l.* He, probably, might be answered that the previous year's accounts were incomplete; but, if that were the case, he still thought the directors had a very important question to answer, as to the manner in which this money had been expended. He had repeatedly called the attention of the directors to the contradictory statements put forth by Mr. Aliom. He (Mr. Frewer) did not know Mr. Aliom, and, therefore, he could only judge by his acts, which certainly had been anything but satisfactory. He (Mr. Frewer) admitted that it required a very peculiarly able man to manage such an estate; and as to whether they had in Mr. Aliom a man adapted for such a peculiar position, was a question for the directors to decide. Turning to the revenue account, there was one item of loss for the schooner *Orey* of 185*l.* He wished to know if that amount was the only liability contingent upon that loss?

Mr. P. WHIETON explained that the item of 185*l.* was the balance of loss on the vessel. Mr. FREWER further enquired if Mr. Aliom was under any liability to the company?

Mr. P. WHIETON said that the greater portion of the liability stated in the balance-sheet was owing upon the sale of timber—they were compelled to give credit.

MONEY. The item for the saw-mill was the whole amount expended upon its construction up to the present time; and with respect to the farms, as was stated in the report, "In former balance-sheets the farms were entered in the capital account simply for the sums spent on them, but on this occasion they are taken at a low valuation of what they are now worth." They had estimated the cleared land at £1 per acre, although its value might be safely estimated at £10, and the cattle had been valued at £1, 10s. per head, although they were worth nearer £15. The expenditure upon one of the farms had been £2200, which had produced to the company £6000. As far as the Otago Mine was concerned, he felt perfectly sure in his own mind, if it be properly worked, that the shares will soon be worth a great deal more than 2s. per share. He was more than ever convinced that the Great Barrier Company would be worked with success, and the best evidence that the directors could give of their opinion was that they held among them one-third of the whole of the shares in the company, which was, at the same time, a guarantee that everything would be done that possibly could be to promote the best interests of the undertaking. He had consented, after a long pressure, to go out to New Zealand to personally investigate the actual condition of the company's property, and to fully report thereon; but he certainly should not do unless he had the full confidence of the shareholders. As regards Mr. Allom, he (Mr. Wright) had the most implicit confidence in his integrity and earnest desire to do the best for the company; but whether he was altogether judicious and politic he (Mr. Wright) could hardly tell. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Allom had not been furnished with the additional capital required; for when he asked for 10,000s., only 5000s. was subscribed, and of that the directors subscribed by far the greater part. In a great many cases Mr. Allom's hands were tied for want of capital. All that was required to make the farms very remunerative was more capital, for they would then be able to clear, instead of a small piece, (say) 1000 acres of land, and at once put sheep upon it, and so produce large profits, but that could not be done without money.

MR. VINCENT wished to know if the accounts, as submitted to the shareholders, were merely copied from the company's books, or whether the vouchers were fully examined?

MR. J. THOMPSON (one of the auditors) said that every entry in the books had been checked by a voucher, and as he was unable to be present when his co-auditor examined the accounts, each entry had been checked by a voucher twice. He would take the opportunity of saying that he had never seen books better kept.

MR. LANE asked what was being done with the land that had not been cleared?

The CHAIRMAN said it was simply waiting to be employed.

The report was unanimously received and adopted.

The retiring directors having been re-elected, Mr. J. R. Frewer and Mr. C. J. Bunyon were elected additional directors.

MESSRS. J. V. N. BAGGETT and J. Thompson were re-appointed auditors.

MR. BUNYON had much pleasure in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors for their continued attention to the company's affairs, and in doing so reminded the shareholders that the board did not receive any remuneration for their services.—The compliment having been acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday, for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed at the previous meeting, to the effect "That the existing regulations of the company be altered by repealing the whole of the 48th and 49th Clauses of the Articles of Association of the company, and so much of the 62nd Clause of the said Articles as provides that 'The number of the directors of the company shall not be more than five nor less than three,' and that the words following, that is to say, 'The number of the directors of the company shall not be more than seven nor less than three,' be substituted for the part of the said 62nd Clause so repealed as aforesaid;" and in the event of the confirmation of the said resolution, an extraordinary general meeting of the said company will be then and there held, for the purpose of electing two directors of the company in addition to the five present directors of the company.

MR. HENRY HILLS in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, the notice having been read, it was simply his duty to propose that the resolution therein referred to be now confirmed.

MR. SMITH had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, which was put, and carried unanimously.

REV. A. WHITEHEAD said that, in accordance with that resolution, he rose to propose a gentleman to one of the vacant seats at the Board. In doing so, he felt perfectly certain that the gentleman he was about to propose would prove to be the right man in the right place! (Hear, hear.) He was a thorough business man, had a good, clear, practical head, above suspicion, and, holding a considerable stake in the company, would, in looking to his own interest, promote the general prosperity of the enterprise. The gentleman to whom he referred was Mr. W. Salmon. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Whitehead) might mention that since the last meeting he had received two circulars, one from a now well-known individual—Mr. O'Farrall—and another from a younger man, whose name need not be mentioned. In those circulars it was stated that there was some collusion with Mr. Salmon, and it was also hinted that Mr. Salmon had been brought forward as a partisan of the directors. That shareholders should not be thus hoodwinked, he (Mr. Whitehead) begged most distinctly to state that he alone nominated Mr. Salmon, and had nothing whatever to do with the directors, or any party connected with them. He (Mr. Whitehead) met Mr. Salmon some few months since just previous to a general meeting, and in a conversation which took place as to the position of the affairs of the company, he (Mr. Whitehead) urged the shareholders should be in possession of much more definite information before they agreed to the proposal of the board that the capital of the company should be increased.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the board had taken any steps to more rigorously control the expenditure in the colony?—The CHAIRMAN said that question had been for a long time under the most serious consideration of the board, and instructions had been sent out to discontinue for the present any further outlay on the property.

Mr. HILL suggested that a committee of enquiry should be appointed to investigate the company's affairs.—The CHAIRMAN said that such a course would most materially strengthen the hands of the directors.

Mr. BARKER said that, although there had been many disappointments, and a larger capital was required than had been expected, yet he had no hesitation in saying that this concern, well managed, would prove highly remunerative. He had most implicit confidence in the stability of the undertaking, but none whatever in the management.

Mr. HOLMES said that a company had been incorporated called the Harwood Company, which had obtained from the Colonial Legislature a bill allowing a tramway to pass through the estate of the Vancouver Coal and Land Company.

A SHAREHOLDER said if that were carried out, so far from being a disadvantage, it would be an advantage to the company, by increasing the value of the land through which the tramway passed.

Mr. GALTWORTHY proposed, as an amendment, that a committee of enquiry should be appointed to confer with the directors to investigate the company's affairs.—Mr. HOLMES seconded the amendment, and in doing so stated that he had understood the directors had issued 5000s. worth of bonds without the consent of the shareholders.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to ask, before the amendment was put, when it was likely a call would be made?—The CHAIRMAN said that a call of 1s. per share would be required in about a month from the present time.—Mr. ULLAHTHORNE wished to state that the arrangement with regard to the director, referred to by Mr. Hill, was authorised by the shareholders at a general meeting—the arrangement was considered a most desirable one, and was supported by every shareholder.

Mr. P. SELBY said that the director who had been referred to, and who was unavoidably absent, had written a letter to the board suggesting the appointment of a committee of enquiry. And as far as the whole of the directors were concerned, they would cordially welcome a committee of shareholders, because it would materially strengthen the hands of the board. He had no doubt that the property would eventually prove to be very valuable.—Mr. LOVELOCK (one of the auditors) said that the debentures to which Mr. Needham had referred were issued since the accounts were made up.

It was subsequently explained that the debentures had been temporarily issued for the purpose of raising a certain amount of money then required. After some discussion the amendment was put, to the effect that the meeting be adjourned till June 26, and that five shareholders be appointed as a committee to investigate the state of the company's affairs, and to report thereon. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The business transacted this week in the Mining Share Market has been of a rather limited extent, when observed apart from that in connection with the usual fortnightly account, which took place on Tuesday. But the main cause may be attributed to the influence of the "Derby" and "Oaks" days drawing speculation into a more exciting and hazardous channel.

WHEAL SETONS have been in request at advanced rates, and WEST SETONS are freely enquired for.—CLIFFORDS have been dealt in at fair market prices.—WEST CHIVERTON have been in good demand at improved rates, and several transactions effected.—CHIVERTON have been freely dealt in, and fully maintain the advanced price.—EAST GREENVILLE have been at nominal rates.—BULLERS have been in better demand at slightly improved figures.—EAST CARN BREA have been rather quiet this week, but no change in price to notice.—GREAT SOUTH TOLGOY have declined, being more freely offered.

TINCROFTS have declined, and but little doing.—SOUTH CONDURROWS are not quite so firm, and more freely offered.—GREAT LAKES have been in good request, at advanced prices.—GREAT NORTH LAKES continue to be enquired for, and present prices maintained.—EAST GREENVILLE have varied in price, but left off a little firmer.—WHEAL GREENVILLE have been rather quiet this week.—NORTH ROSKAR and NORTH CROFTY have been more than ordinarily dull.—WHEAL ROSE shares offered at lower rates, but likely to recover.—HALLENBEAGLE and GREAT NORTH DOWNS have been dealt at fair market prices.—GREAT WHEEL HOUSES have been received, and offered at lower figures.—MINERAL BOTTOM WENTWORTH CONSOLS, and CHIVERTON MOOR have met with enquiries, and some business done.—GREAT WHEEL VARS continue firm, at present quotations, and many transactions effected.—EAST LOVELLS have been dealt in at improved prices.—SOUTH LOVELLS have freely changed hands at present prices, with a tendency to improve.—NEW WHEEL LOVELLS have met with a fair enquiry, and freely dealt in.—NEW ROSEWARNE and ROSEWARNE UNITED are being enquired for, at nominal prices.—WHEAL HARRIETTS have changed hands at lower rates, and more freely offered.—EAST CARADON have varied a little in price, but left off slightly firmer.—MARKE VALLEYS have been more freely offered, and prices receded.—WEST CARADON have declined, and offered at lower rates.—GONAMINUMS have been dealt in at nominal prices.—TRELAWNS have been in request, at minimum rates.—HINGTON DOWNS have been enquired for, at buyers' prices.—EAST RUSSELL and CROMON have been rather quiet this week.

EAST CARADON.—The 80 west, on the caunter, and the 80 east, south lode, have improved, whilst the 90 west caunter has fallen off a little. The following is the present value of the respective ends:—The caunter, 80 east, is worth 6d.; the 60 west, 1s.; 90 east, 1s.; 90 west, 7s.; 80 east, south lode, 10s. per fm.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS continues to hold out much promise. Danescombe lode, east of the cross-course, is fall 5 ft. wide, of a highly mineralised character, and, from the indications presented, cannot be far off a course of ore, which is fully expected as soon as they get beyond the influence of the cross-course. At another point the cross-course has been driven through, and the lode cut through, which is full 4 fm. wide, of a very encouraging character. They have also some good grey ground in the lode opened by the railway cutting.

CORNWALL (tin) continues to hold out much promise, and, from the opinions of all practical men conversant with the opening of the mine in the 70s, there is no doubt of its becoming a profitable and permanent-paying mine in depth. In the 70, or bottom level, there are several lodes within a short distance of each other, and, so far as the operations are being carried on, are highly productive. The north lode, and No. 5, are yielding some rich work, and the stopes are returning good payting stuff. There are several other points which are contributing fair quantities of tin, but, from the general character of the ground, and the lodes in the 70, there is very little doubt of the most profitable results at the next level.

EAST JANE.—The lode recently intersected in the 36 south continues to improve in appearance, and still yielding 15 cwt. of lead per fm., with no east wall, consequently a further discovery may be fairly anticipated. The 26 end north, and the adit end north, are both presenting more favourable indications of early improvement. Other points of operation are looking well, and the tributaries making good returns.

WEST CHIVERTON.—From confidential sources I learn that the important and valuable statement made last week in reference to this mine can be fully borne out as regards the prospects and value of the several points then estimated, no change having taken place.

CHIVERTON MINE.—The operations here continue to progress in a most satisfactory manner, the ground having become more favourable. The great events which are calculated upon by those interested, are likely to come off much earlier than anticipated, and an important rise may suddenly take place in the value of this mine.

WEST TRELAWNS.—The operations, both at surface and underground, are progressing very satisfactorily, and the discoveries already made, taking into consideration the geological position of the property, and the highly mineralised lodes, leave little doubt of this mine becoming a profitable and permanent paying property. The allotment of shares has taken place, and, from the responsibility and influence of the proprietary, an early advance in the price of shares may be fairly anticipated.

SOUTH LOVELL.—The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft continues to yield some rich work for tin; preparations are making to sink on its course, the opening of which will, no doubt, reveal a valuable lode. The lode in the adit end east is improving, indicating an early and important change in that direction.—EAST LOVELL is represented to be looking remarkably well, and improvements in two or three points referred to.—NEW WHEEL HOUSES continue to maintain its general improved appearance, and all the places referred to last week are of the same value as then noticed.

Mr. MAXIM: But it is a challenge made in your own circular, Mr. O'Farrall, and accepted upon your own terms, and unless you accept it you are no gentleman. You villainously injure another man's character, and now dare not come forward and support your own views. (Loud cheers. "Where's your cheque?")

Mr. MAXIM: I do not want to do Mr. Martin any injustice.

Mr. O'FARRALL: Why did you sell your shares, having such confidence in the mine? (A voice: "He was leaving England.")—Mr. O'FARRALL: I have a letter in my possession from Mr. Harris, in which it is stated that the value of the ore at grass was not more than 50,000s.—Mr. MARTIN: I deny that statement.—Mr. O'FARRALL: Every statement I have made with regard to these mines has been made upon the authority of letters from the same source. A statement was made to the effect that 1600 tons of first-class ore were raised, but since then only 1400 tons have been sold.

It was here explained that the authority named by Mr. O'Farrall was Mr. G. P. Harris, who was discharged from the company's service some two years since.

Mr. O'Farrall was about to read extracts from some of Mr. Harris's letters, when Mr. SALMON enquired if Mr. O'Farrall had the original, upon which Mr. O'Farrall admitted they were copies only.

Mr. O'FARRALL said that Mr. Ayres (the secretary of the Barras Barra) had in a letter expressed his regret that the mine was ever brought before the public.

Mr. HANCOCK presumed the letter referred to was sent to Mr. Paxton—Mr. O'FARRALL was quite aware there was a strong feeling against Mr. Paxton, but he supposed Mr. Ayres was a gentleman above reproach.—Mr. HANCOCK said that Mr. Ayres was a gentleman unquestionably above reproach.

Several shareholders here called upon Mr. O'Farrall to carry out his challenge, and deposit his 1000s.; upon which Mr. O'FARRALL said: "I am not such a fool as to have the market rigged against me." (Ooh! oh!)

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THE MINING JOURNAL.

FOREIGN MINES.

Estimated produce for April:-			
Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Kalpas.....	Tons 20	5	1,000
Old Mine.....	140	4½	6,000
United Mines.....	16	4½	0,720
Quemangen.....	85	6½	5,525

Tons 261

QUEMANGAN.—The rich belt alluded to in our late reports appears to dip with tolerable regularity to the westward, which we shall be able to work advantageously after the timber-work, &c., now in hand, is completed. Magnus's lode is about 2½ ft. wide, worth 8 tons of ore per fm., the quality of which is not quite as rich as before. Of course, as many hands as possible will be employed on stopping at the new concerns. But for the Easter holidays the produce would have been more. We must, as the workings have not deteriorated, however, submit to the loss of working time, which is fully nine days in this month, having no control in the matter.—C. THREASE.

ALAMILLOS.—In the 3d level, west of San Martin shaft, the ground is hard for driving; the lode consists of sulphate of barytes and lead ore. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Francisco shaft, is more productive than it was, and has a kindly appearance, now worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 1st level, west of same shaft, is still opening up a run of ground, worth 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 1st level, west of San Enrique shaft, is small, and the ground hard for driving. The 2d level, east of San Enrique shaft, is opening up fairly, productive tribute ground, worth 1¼ ton per fathom. In the 2d level, west of the same shaft, we have begun to drive a small lode, composed chiefly of calcareous spar and lead ore, worth for the latter 1 ton per fathom. The men in the cross-cut, south of San Enrique shaft, are getting on very well with their work. In the 2d level, east of San Magdalena shaft, the lode is manageable, and we expect it will improve again shortly. In the 3d level, west of the same shaft, the lode is large, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. The same shaft, east of Taylor's shaft, will shortly be holed to the last-named end. The 3d level, east of same shaft, has changed very favourably since our last; the lode is large, open, easy for driving, and worth 3½ tons per fathom. The 3d level, west of Taylor's shaft, is open and easy for driving. The lode in the 2d level, west of San Adriano shaft, is open and easy for driving, consequently the men are making good progress. The 1st level, east of San Jose shaft, although not so rich as it was, is still opening good ground, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 1st level, west of the same shaft, has passed through a run of old workings, and is again in sound ground, where the lode is small. The lode in the 1st level, west of San Jose engine-shaft, is small and irregular. In the 1st level, west of Crosby's shaft, we are clearing old workings.—Shafts and Winzes: The working in Taylor's shaft has been hindered by the breaking of the windlass, but it will be set on again in a few days. Crosby's shaft is going down in a strong and regular lode, worth 3 tons per fathom. There is no alteration in San Jose shaft. The men in San Adriano shaft are progressing satisfactorily. Satisfactory progress is also being made with the clearing and enlarging of Cologan's shaft. In Esteban's winze the lode is large, and spottet with lead. Antonio's winze is not yet free from the influence of the slide. Owing to the increase of water in Gine's winze it is suspended. Andre's winze has passed through a good bunch of ore, worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is very changeable.

LUSITANIAN.—May 23: The lode at Taylor's engine-shaft is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode at Perez shaft is split into branches, mixed with the country. In Lanzero's winze the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 90, east of Taylor's, is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz and branches of ore and flookan. In the 90, west of same shaft, the lode is composed of flookan and quartz. The lode in the 90, east of Taylor's, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 80, west of Taylor's, the lode is composed of flookan. The lode in the 70, east of River shaft, is composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the 60, west of same shaft, is composed of quartz. The lode in the 50, west of same shaft, is composed of flookan. In the 15, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 70, west of River shaft, the lode is composed of flookan, munde, and ore, but not to value. The lode in the 70, east of slide, is unsettled, being near the slide. In the 50, east of slide lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 25, west of slide lode, is 9 inches wide, composed of quartz and stones of munde. The lode in the 50, west of Oak shaft, is split into strings, spottet with gold. The ground in the 25 cross-cut, north of River shaft, is very hard. The 28 cross-cut, north of Perez' shaft, is also very hard. In the 25 cross-cut, south of slide lode, the ground is very hard and jointy. In Semoe's winze the lode is composed of flookan. In Perez' winze the lode is composed of quartz and flookan. The lode in Jose's winze is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the rise against Jose's winze is worth ½ ton per fathom.—Stones or Tavares' winze the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom.—Stones or Basio's Lode: The stones above the 8, west of Perez' shaft, are worth 3 ton per fm.; the stones above the 60, east of River shaft, ½ ton; the stones above the 60, west of Joaquin's winze, 1 ton; the stones above the 70, between Taylor's and River shafts, 1½ ton; the stones above the 80, east and west of Taylor's, 2 tons; the stones above the 50, east and west of Norto's winze, 1½ ton; the stones above the 60 fm. level, east and west of Diaz's winze, 1½ ton per fathom; the stones above the 70, east and west of Norto's winze, 1 ton; the stones above the 50, between the cañon and slide lodes, ¾ ton; the stones above the 50, east and west of Machado's winze, 1 ton; the stones above the 50, east and west of Jacinto's winze, 1½ ton; and the stones above the 40, west of Oak shaft, ½ ton per fm.—Carvalho Mine: The shaftmen have got in the bearers, sliding boards, and footway to the 20, ready for the pitwork.

FORTUNA.—May 20: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Shaft: In the 100 fm. level, west of O'Shea's shaft, the lode is large, and spottet throughout with lead. The lode in the 90, west of Henty's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm., and is easy for driving. In the 80, west of Solina's, is not as productive as it was, and the ground, hard for driving. The 70, west of Solina's, is not as productive as it was, but it is still opening a good piece of tribute ground, worth 1½ ton per fm.—East of Engine-shaft: In the 70, west of Grande's winze, the lode is improving, it now being worth 1 ton per fm.; the ground is easier for driving. The 70, west of Gerona's winze, continues to open moderately productive ground, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 45, west of Damiani's winze, is greatly improved, and is now worth 3 tons per fathom. In the 30, west of Nunes' winze, the lode has undergone an unavourable change.—Shafts and Winzes: In Carro's shaft the ground is very hard for sinking. In El Clavel sump-winses the men are making good progress; the lode is small and poor at present. The lode in Cortez' winze is small, and the ground hard for sinking.—Los Salido's Mine: The lode in the 90, west of Andre's winze, is small, and the ground remarkably hard for driving. In the 70, west of Gimene's winze, the lode has failed during the past week. The lode in the 65, west of Saez' winze, is smaller than it was, but we expect it will improve shortly, as there is a fine lode in Castra's winze. In the 55, west of San Carlos' shaft, the lode is compact and firm, and the ground hard for driving. In the 45, west of Roque's winze, the lode is small, containing spots of lead.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 90, east of Pintado's winze, has a kindly appearance, and we expect it will enlarge shortly. In the 75, east of Cologan's shaft, the lode is split into branches. The 65, east of Miguel's winze, is opening a very valuable run of ore ground, worth 2½ tons per fm.—Shafts and Winzes: At Morris' shaft, below the 90, we have cut cistern-plat, and are now fixing bearers for it; the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in San Pablo's shaft is small, and the ground hard for sinking. In Castilla's winze the lode is changeable, and is not so productive as it was. The lode in Bartolo's winze is small, and letting out a great deal of water. In Juarez's winze we expect an improvement, there being a fine lode in the end coming under it. Castilla's winze is going down in a very fine course of ore, worth 4 tons per fm.

LIMARES.—May 20: Pozo Ancho Mine: South Lode—West of Engine-shaft: In the 110, west of engine-shaft, the lode is large and strong, with a good stone of lead in the bottom of the end. The lode in the 61, west of Crosby's shaft, is not so productive as it was, but expect it will improve again shortly. The lode in the 51, west of same shaft, is still a good stone of lead. The lode in the 65, east of No. 144 engine-shaft, is very wide, and contains good stones of lead. There is a good lode in the 95, east of No. 144 winze, is large and strong, and of a kindly appearance.—Shafts and Winzes: In San Nicolas there is a mass of excellent ore 9 varas long and 3 varas thick; and San Roberto at various points contains good ore; in the south front of La Trinidad there is fair ore, giving much poor ore, have improved as to ley. In the front, south of San Bernardo, ore is 2 varas wide, of rather low ley; the north front has at present very little ore, but gives signs of improvement. The frances, north and south of San Carlos, have for the present fallen off. The buscones sales are under the canal average, but of this a week of holidays has been the chief cause: 2845 cargas extracted in five weeks have produced \$1,1846.60, half on account of the mine. The regular miners, in the same time, have thrown down 5417 cargas for the use of the haciendas. On the month of March there is a loss of \$13224.41, and on the three months of \$30099.90; this result has been caused by a falling off in the ley of the torcas, and by a decrease in the quantity of gold, but a little improvement would again give profits. As regards the haciendas reduced prices are producing very good profits, so that operations generally result in a gain.—Mine de Guadalupe la Oscara: The works going on are, as before, timbering the shaft, driving forward the adit of San Julian in the expectation of soon cutting the vein, and two frontons on the vein in El Carmen, that to the north had been driven 2½ varas, but only two small bunches and threads of rather good ore have occasionally been met with to the south; the vein is very hard, and ore so far has not appeared.

LAGUNA.—Pachucha, April 27: In conformity with the proposal in my last to examine the eastern ground belonging to the Laguna Mine, I have, during the past month, made the necessary measurements, and completed a plan of the same, and it only now remains to make a copy of it, which I expect to send by the next French post. From this plan it appears that there is a convenient point for commencing to drive a level corresponding to the Laguna adit, at about 180 varas east from the shaft, and just sufficiently high for the water, which is a pretty considerable stream, to run westward near the shaft, and so pass over any additional wheel that may hereafter be required for effecting the draining of the mine to a much greater depth. The sinking of the shaft has been suspended since the end of March, for the purpose of stopping westward the pieces of ground sunk through in the previous month, which mode of working we have found the most convenient. We purpose, however, to resume the sinking of the shaft again shortly. In the course of this month we have completed the torta No. 15 to 150 cargas of ore, and we have, besides, broken about 90 cargas towards the torta No. 16, which shows that this formation is capable of producing considerable quantities of ore. The torta No. 14 has produced 144 cargas of silver, which has been sent to the Mint, and will be accounted for in my next. The assay of the concentrated ore has been made, and gives the ley for silver to be 62 marcas per montor, and the ley of gold to 20 grs. per marc of silver.

There are now twenty coal mines in New South Wales. The quantity of coal produced in 1863 was 433,889 tons.

DR. LOOCOCK'S EXCELSIOR WAFERS are the most safe and certain remedy for all bilious affections, heartburn, sick headache, giddiness, pains in the stomach, or biliousness. It acts promptly, taste delightfully, and requires no restraint in diet or habits. Price 14. 1½ d., 2s. 9d., and 6d. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors, and all dealers who may be had. Dr. Loocock's pulmonary wafers, for asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs. Beware of counterfeits.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, May 30: In the middle adit level cross-cut north the ground is hard and spar for progress, being mixed with capel and spar, spottet with munde and copper ore. In the cross-cut south the water continues to flow freely from the end, but the ground is much the same as when last reported on.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, May 31: We shall take down the lode in all the bargains this week, so as to furnish a full report next week.

BEDOL-AUR.—May 30: The mine is looking better at all points; we have cut a bunch of ore in the side at the forebreast of St. Vincent's vein, south-west from Spencer's camp, which is looking promising. Cortia Wren lode is looking better. In driving the 77 yard level, north-east from Spencer's camp, we have cut into a east and west branch, with very good ore in it; we have a rib of ore from 2 to 3 in. wide, which will be proved to value in a day or two. In the 70 yard level, north from Paisley shaft, we have a change in the forebreast—sandy stuff, spar, and small lumps of lead ore, which makes the ground more promising, and likely to improve.

BOSCAWEN.—E. Giles, May 27: The lode in the stops in the back of the 80, west of sump-winses, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the stops in the bottom of the 70, east of sump-winses, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The stops in the bottom of the 70, west of No. winses, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the stops in the bottom of the 60, west of Hunter's shaft, is small, and the ground hard for driving. The 40 fm. level, driving west of Jeffery's rise, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 40 fm. level, driving west of Hunter's, is of a more promising character than it was, but it has been for some time past, but not to value. There is no change in the 30 cross-cut, south of the counter shaft, since last report. The lode in the 30, driving east from Hallenbeagle, has not been taken down for the past week. The ground is favourable for driving south of Parry's shaft, in the deep adit level. We have commenced to sink Parry's shaft below the deep adit; ground favourable. Nothing new to report.

BOTTLE HILL.—Joseph Eddy, June 1: At our pay and setting, last Friday, the following bargains were set:—To drive the 12, west of new shaft, by two men, at 35s. per fathom; lode about 8 ft. wide. A stop in back of the 12 west to six men, at 27s. per fathom; lode is about 9 ft. wide. To drive the 12 east by six men, at 35s. per fm.; lode about 7 ft. wide. A stop in back of this level to four men and four boys, at 27s. 6d. per fm.; lode about 9 ft. wide. A rise in back of the 24 to two men, at 34. 10s. per fm.; now up 11 fms.; lode about 7 ft. wide. A rise in back of the 24 to two men, at 34. 10s. per fm.; lode about 7 ft. wide. We have about 7 ft. further to hole to the 12. The lode throughout the workings is about the same value as before, and we are breaking a large quantity of stuff. We are burning out tin as named last week, and pushing on our sampling as fast as we can.

BRONFLYD.—T. Kemp, May 31: The tribute bargain above the 40 expires to-day, and as soon as the men have cleared out their produce I shall be able to set men on to work, from which we shall get some good returns. I shall also open a cross-cut from the 27 for the reasons given in my last.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, May 30: The level we have been driving south, on north side of incline, east of shaft, being within 4 fathoms of the workings, south side of incline, and unproductive, I have suspended it, and put the men to resume sinking the sump on Clark's joint, north side of incline. The level driving west from Clark's level, on No. 2 joint, is yielding the usual quantity of lead. We have crossed a narrow joint in this end in a line with the lead going north from cross-cut by incline, but the lead has taken a turn again, or we have not yet crossed its course. The cross-cut driving west from level, in bottom of sump, on south side of incline, has crossed the joint mentioned in my last, but the cross-cut does not descend deep enough to prove it we are sinking a small sump for that purpose. The cross-cut driving west from bottom of incline appears to be entering on the north and south joint we expected to meet. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, June 1: The lode in the 30 east is improving in appearance, showing strong spots of lead are stones of blende; this level is several fathoms behind the 20. The 30 west is improving; the lode is 4 ft. wide, containing very good stones of ore, and a mixture throughout, present produce about 6 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 20 east is exceedingly promising, grey part 5 ft. wide, worth 16s. per fm., and has indications of improvement: we have broken splendid rocks of lead from it this week. We shall be desulting till Monday next, when we shall cut down another piece of the lode.

CAPRE CORNWALL.—Ralph P. Goldsworthy, May 31: The lode in the 80 winze east is large and promising. The men are making fair progress in sinking. The ground in the rise above the 80 is favourable. The lode in the 70 winze east is large, and very kindly, and the ground easy. The men are making good progress in the 70 winze west. We shall ventilate the bottom levels speedily. The lode in the 70 and west is producing an abundance of munde, and very promising for copper.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, May 30: Our settings for the month are—No. 1 stop, north-east of shaft, is set to stop at 21. 15s.—same price as last month. The miners in this stop will be engaged a few days in fixing timber. The lode here is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, composed of gossany stuff. The lode in No. 2 stop, south-west of shaft, is of a harder character, and is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of blueish quartz, impremented with iron pyrites, which carries occasionally specks of gold. The lode in No. 3 stop, north-east of rise, is looking very promising; it is from 9 to 12 ft. wide, composed of honeycombed quartz, always a favourable feature here for visible gold. Most beautiful specimens of this kind have often been found. The driving of the new adit level is progressing very satisfactorily. Whilst waiting for tram-rails we are walling the entrance of the levels. The stampers are quite ready for work, and we hope to have the gearing from Burton in a day or two to drive the amalgamators. We are setting ready the foundations for the 12 heads of Cornish stamps to attach to the present 8 heads. The portion of these will be set in the mine, we expect, this week, and the whole erected by the end of the month. The produce of gold has been 2½ cwt., from 17½ cwt. of leadore! One of the Britten's pans is worn out; this will be replaced in a few days by a new one, and we shall erect a set of four more Britten's immediately.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, June 1: Victoria or Western Shaft: The engine-pipe, rods, pumpa, pumpa, &c., are now all complete, and working very satisfactorily. The water in the shaft, which is 12 yards below the 40, was drawn out in about three hours. We shall now resume sinking with all possible speed to the 60, and there, no doubt, good lead will be discovered before that point is reached. The 40, driving east from this shaft, has been communicated with the winze, the lode in the bottom of which is 1 ft. wide, composed of honeycombed quartz, always a favourable feature here for visible gold. Most beautiful specimens of this kind have often been found. The driving of the new adit level is progressing very satisfactorily. Whilst waiting for tram-rails we are walling the entrance of the levels. The stampers are quite ready for work, and we hope to have the gearing from Burton in a day or two to drive the amalgamators. We are setting ready the foundations for the 12 heads of Cornish stamps to attach to the present 8 heads. The portion of these will be set in the mine, we expect, this week, and the whole erected by the end of the month.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, May 31: Llywernog: There is no change in the lode of the 50 east, but the western end has improved; the lode here is nearly 6 feet wide, and very strong and promising character, being composed of lead and blende ore; the lode is 1½ ton per fathom respectively. The lodes in the 26 north continue to open up very good, and are good stones of lead per fm. The pitch in back of the south level is yielding 4 cwt. per fm. In the other points of operation there is no alteration to notice. I have pleasure in stating that our prospects are at present very good indeed.

CLIFF JANE.—James Seccombe, June 1: At the engine-shaft there is no change to notice in the ground. The lode in the 36 south continues to open up very good, and is now worth 15 cwt. of lead per fm. The pitches in back are yielding 4 and 8 cwt. of lead per fathom respectively. The lodes in the 26 north is 18 in. wide, and improving in appearance. The pitch in back of the south level is yielding 5 cwt. per fm. In the other points of operation there is no alteration to notice. I have pleasure in stating that our prospects are at present very good indeed.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Lowe, May 27: On No. 2 lode the new engine-shaft from surface is nearly completed down to the adit level, and by another month this piece of work will so far have advanced as to be ready to sink the shaft below in the course of the lode, where it is large and strong, and containing some rich copper. The shaft can with ease proceed below the adit several fathoms without the aid of the water-wheel, the erection of which is proceeding as fast as possible, but we are, and have been, held back for want of tradesmen conversant with this work. I am unable to report any change in the deep adit south, on No. 2 lode, nor is there any improvement in the deep adit north, on No. 1 lode. On the new east and west lodes, now that the dry season is over, we intend to sink a trial shaft forthwith, near where it was first discovered, and close to the wheel.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, May 24: In the past four months Hallett's shaft has been sunk about 6 ft. to the 85, in a slope 9 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; the shaft has also been cased and divided to this level for whom-kibble. The 85 has been driven east 4 fms. 1 ft. 3 in., in a lode about 8 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; the last 6 ft. has produced 1½ ton of good ore; the ground has been hard; we expect that both the ground and lode will improve shortly, as there are good shoots of ore gone down in the 75. The 75 has been driven west 6 fms. 5 ft., in a lode about 1 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore; in the first 3 fms. the ground was very hard, but has since greatly improved, and is now of a most promising character for copper, with every probability that when we reach the dip of the branch of ore from the 75 we shall have a good lode; this we expect to do in about a month from this time. The 75 has been driven east of Hallett's shaft 8 fms. 4 ft., in a lode from 6 in. to 1 ft. wide, with occasional little good branches of ore, and has opened ground that is being worked at 12s. 6d. tribute; in the present and the lode is very small and poor; I think it will be best to suspend the driving until we see how the 85 opens in this direction; the probability is that this ground will improve in depth, as the 75 has been a great improvement on any upper level east of the point of the horse. The 75 has been driven west of Hallett's 8 fms. 3 ft., in a lode producing a little ore, but not to much value; this is near the evana, and as we do not think it advisable to drive through it till we get under the slide, it is abandoned. We are sinking a winze below the 75 about 16 fms. west of H

The carpenters are very busily engaged in getting the stamps to work; it will be completed by the middle of next week. We have a large quantity of valuable tin ground laid open, and are now in want of an additional number of stamps; when these are erected much larger and regular returns may be expected. The loss in the 16, east of Highborough shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and rich for tin. We intersected a cross-course and disordered the lode; it has now become settled again, and improving daily. Our shaft sinking from surface is down 7 fms. on the course of the lode, producing good work for tin. All other pieces are just the same as last reported. We are looking well throughout. One of our directors has been down, with one of our large shareholders, and stated they were well pleased with the prospects of the mine. We are now preparing another parcel of tin for the market.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, May 30: In the flat-bed shaft the lode continues of much the same character and value as last reported. At the western shaft the men are making good progress, and in a month we hope to have this shaft completed to the 70, when we shall resume driving the 70 west. In the 60, west of the cross-course, we have two or three branches, each yielding good grey ore; they appear to be enlarging, letting out more water, and as we get off from the influence of the cross-course we expect an improvement.

WHEAL UNITY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, May 27: Tin Lode: We beg to inform you the lode in the engine-shaft is worth 30/- per fathom for length of shaft 12 fms.; sinking b/y six men, at 30/- per fm. The 120, west of engine-shaft, is driving by six men, at 12/- per fm., worth 12/- per fm. The 120, east of engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 10/- per fm., worth 10/- per fm. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 17/- per fm., worth 10/- per fm. The 170, west of incline shaft, is driving by four men, at 4/- per fm., worth 12/- per fm. The incline shaft is sunk 7½ fms. below the 110; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 16/- per fm. for length of shaft 9 fms.; sinking by six men, at 24/- per fm. The 100, west of incline shaft, is driving by two men, at 8/- per fathom, worth 6/- per fm. The 100, east of incline shaft, is driving by four men, at 8/- per fm., on the south part of the lode, which is poor for tin. The winze sinking below the 80, east of engine-shaft, is sunk 6 fms., by four men, at 5/- per fm., on the south part of the lode, worth 4/- per fm. The 80, east of Goodings' shaft, is driving by two men, at 8/- per fm., worth 5/- per fm. The 60, east of Goodings' shaft, is driving by two men, at 4/- per fm., worth 4/- per fm.—Copper Lode: The new engine-shaft is sunk 3½ fms. below the 65 by six men, at 11/- per fm.; the lode is disordered in an eleven course. We have sold 27 tons 10 cwt. 0 qrs. 23 lbs. of black tin in the past four weeks.

WHEAL VLOW.—J. Tonkin, W. Johnes, May 30: The lode in Cowling's engine-shaft is 5 feet wide, worth for the length of the shaft (12 fms) 30/- per fm.; sinking by nine men, at 12/- per fm. In the 20 east the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 5/- per fm.; driving by two men, at 7/-; the 20 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 15/- per fm.; driving by six men, at 6/-; the winze under the 10, a few fathoms before this end, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 18/- per fm.; sinking by four men, at 5/-; In the 10, west of James's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7/- per fm.; driving by three men and three boys, at 7/-; we shall sell this month about 7 tons of tin; the mine is looking well.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHESTER AND WHEAL ABRAM.—In reference to the enquiry by a correspondent, in the Journal of May 20, as to the alleged seizure by the Sheriff of materials belonging to this company, we have authority to state that the company have ample means to carry out the working of the mine; but that the contractor has lately failed to carry out fully, to the satisfaction of the directors, his contract, and is in want of money. We are pleased in being able to make this statement, as being in every way satisfactory to the shareholders; as, on the financial position of the company must not be at all confounded with the private affairs of the contractor.

EAST JANE continues to look well. The lode in the 36 fathom level is worth 15 cwt. per fathom, with every prospect of further improvement. Some very fine specimens of lead ore, from the 36, may now be seen at Mr. Ward's office, Threadneedle-street, the secretary of the company.

GOLD IN WALES.—Castell Carn Dochan returns Gold for the week 2½ ozs., from 17½ cwt., making a total from experimental trials of 21½ ozs. from 52½ tons of lodestuff. The eight heads of stampa ready to work, and 12 heads more are expected to be ready by the end of the month.

CARDIGNSHIRE.—We are glad to hear of the successful working of Mr. Balcombe on the Frongoch lode, at Dolwen Mine, to the east of the Devil's Bridge. An adit 16 fms. deep, driving westward, has struck into good masses of ore, and much value may be attributed to it, from its being on one of the most famous of the Llinsore Mine lodes. Some time since a trial was made upon the same lode at North Hafod, some two miles nearer Frongoch Mine than the present fortunate discovery; but owing to some cause, possibly to not sinking sufficiently deep, the trial was abandoned without sinking into the ore ground. The Dolwen discovery will give a fresh impetus to mining in the ground east of the Devil's Bridge, and possibly Bodeli and North Hafod will yet become good mines.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—Great are the expectations here. The lode is not yet cut in the adit driving south, but there is quite a flood of water coming from the end, so the agent expects the lode ends day.

NEW EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—This promising mine bids fair to take a good position in the market ere long. The ground in the cross-cut has got much easier, and the general opinion is that the lode will soon be cut. There is also a good lode in the bottom of the adit level, worth 15/- per fathom. This seat is considered by practical mine agents who have inspected it to be one of the best in the district. The last sale of ours made 1844.

ROSEWARNE UNITED is gradually acquiring a prominent position, and is likely, in a very short time, to make its re-appearance in the Dividend List. The next sale of ore will realise over 12,000/-, and the sale after will exceed this, so that no one will regret occupying the favourable position of—A SHAREHOLDER.

A MINE OF READY-COINED METAL.—Capt. J. Burgan has just reported upon the prospects of an undertaking recently formed under the title of the Gunwaloe Dollar Company, the object of which is to work a grant obtained last year from the Board of Trade, which gives exclusive right to recover the treasure from the wreck of a vessel lost about 78 years ago, and said to have contained 14 tons of dollars, worth 60,000/- per ton, the company to receive 75 per cent. salvage. A negotiation is being entered into with Lloyd's diver, who was successful a few weeks since in raising a sunken steam-vessel at the Lizard, and states that he could recover the wrecked treasure, if there, for a comparatively small amount. Considerable sums have been found from time to time after heavy gales, so that the prospects of the undertaking are considered encouraging.

PROSPER UNITED.—Capt. J. Nicholls reports, under date May 25, that the tribute department is very extensive, and that there is also a fair quantity of payable ground in reserve, therefore the present returns can be fully maintained, and by continuing the tribute, no doubt discoveries will be made to maintain the reserves. [The sampling of copper ore for the past month is 409 tons, and it is expected that 8 tons of tin will be returned for the same period.]

TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—The British Mining and Smelting Company will soon be at work on their run of mines, beginning with Wheal Williams, where they must soon meet with good results. The last company failed for want of capital, and have left a very good mine for their successors. Beyond this is another seat—Wheal Binney—which has been tried on a small scale. I found here the channel of an old seat passing through this seat, and which formerly worked a wheel of the old Wheal Williams. This must have been of great value to both of these seats; the stream which supplied it is now in the right of a company who are working the adjoining seat (West Clitters). I was much struck with the appearance of this latter, as seen from the opposite side. The stream flows down a valley at the foot of a bold and precipitous hill, into which the lodes run, affording backs of 70 to 80 fathoms. An adit is being driven on the course of one of them, of which there are six already discovered. The shares are held mostly by mine agents and parties in the locality. If their lodes turn out good in depth they have every facility for developing them cheaply and rapidly.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—The report received this week is well worthy of attention. The agent appears to be very confident indeed that at the junction of the lead and copper lodes great results will arise. Judging from precedent, he is fully justified in his expectations. The lode in the shaft is softer than at any former period, and presents a very flattering appearance,—in short, altogether the mine appears to be of great promise, to the least.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—The report this week shows that the mine continues to improve. The lode in the winze below the 50 has improved to 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The 60 end is not so good, but this level has already been productive for a greater length than any of the levels above. The engine-shaft is down 13 fms. below the 60, and in the bottom there is a rib of lead, and a heavy feed of water issuing from the south end. They are to continue sinking till the end of this week, and then commence levels north and south, and the manager states that he is "confident there is a productive lode on either side of us." In the next few weeks important discoveries are likely to be met with, and the shares advance rapidly.

THE CUDDRA MINES continue to develop most satisfactorily, and undoubtedly promise to occupy a most important position amongst the mines of Cornwall. The 100 fm. level has been driven west 30 fathoms through a good course of tin, and the end now worth 12/- per fm. The shaft is sunk to the 117, which is being driven by the side of the lode, which will be cut into after a drive of a few fathoms more, when it will, doubtless, prove to be rich, a winze having been sunk upwards of 4 fms. below the 100, through a rich tin lode, proving uncontestedly that it is holding good in depth. The tin sales now amount to about 6 tons per month, and when the 117 is developed these returns will be considerably increased, and profits accrue, as the mine is even now, with the present low price of tin, very nearly paying the costs of working. These mines, being under the able management of Capts. Puckey, of Par Consols, and A. Cundy, is a sufficient guarantee that the operations will be conducted with a view to efficient development, combined with a proper regard to economy.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—This mine has been inspected by Capts. J. Pope and J. Nancarrow, both of whom express favourable opinions upon the prospects. Capt. J. Pope considers the mine very properly laid out, having a suitable engine, with everything complete, for the prosecution of the mine, so that the time is not far distant when profitable returns may be expected, and a good mine laid open. Capt. John Nancarrow reports that there is a good 36-inch engine, with 11-inch pit-work, and the mine throughout is in good working order; its position is good, being only a little west of the immense deposits of lead in East Wheal Rose, and parallel with Old Shepherds, which was exceedingly rich, while its near proximity to the Chiverton cannot be overlooked.

SOUTH DARREN.—The account of the meeting of this company, which appeared in last week's Journal, is very satisfactory. There is a rich lode in the 40, 50, and 60 fm. levels, a good lode having been passed through for a considerable distance in each, while all of it is still standing below the 40, and a great portion above that level. The mine is giving a profit, but this, it is fully believed, will be much increased shortly.

PROFITABLE MINING—HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO A PURSER.—The success which has attended the able and energetic management of the Providence Mines has just been publicly recognised by a resolution to present a very handsome testimonial to the purser. As soon as the business of Wednesday's meeting was terminated, Mr. Bevan was called to the chair, and it was proposed, and unanimously resolved, that a testimonial of plate equal to 2s. 6d. per share should be presented to Mr. Higgs, in consideration of his services in the interest of the company. Mr. Higgs has faithfully represented the adventurers for a period of nearly 35 years, and divided among them no less than £6,520. The Chairman expressed his gratification at having to present the purser with so deserved an expression of the adventurers' confidence in him as was conveyed in the resolution, which carried with it the earnest hope that he might live many years to enjoy the same successful career.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in June is £60,444/-, making the total for the six months of 1860, £7,922,310/-.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 3, 1861.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per lb.
Best selected.....	10	0	—
Tough cake & tins	9	0	—
Burnt Burner	9	0	0.90
Copper wire	9	0	1 1/4
ditto tubes	9	1	—
Sheathing & bolts.....	10	0	0.95
Do.	10	0	0
Old (Exchange).....	9	1	—
IRON.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	7	12	6 1/2
Ditto, to arrive.....	7	7	6 1/2
Nail rods	8	10	—
Staples, in London	8	15	9 1/2
Bars, ditto	8	15	0 11 0
Hoops, ditto	9	15	10 10 0
Spikes	10	7	6 11 0
Sheets, single	10	7	—
English, blocks	97	0	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	98	0	—
Do., merchant, Tyne or Tess	7	10	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales	6	15	6 7 5 0
Banks	97	0	0.98
Straits	90	10	0 91 0
LEAD.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
English Pig, ordn. soft	19	10	0
Ditto (WB)	21	10	0
Ditto sheet	20	5	0
Ditto red lead	22	0	0.22
Ditto white	26	0	0.27
Ditto patent shot	23	0	0
Spanish	19	0	—
At the works, ls. to ls. 6d. per box less.			

REMARKS.—The Metal Market still remains devoid of any features of interest, and, although now and then there appears for a time a little more activity in some metals, yet this temporary liveliness soon passes away, and business in the metal trade again relapses into its former condition of dulness. We had hoped that this unsatisfactory state of things would have passed away ere now; but we are disappointed in finding it still continues. The reduction of the Bank rate on Thursday last to 3½ per cent. is, however, gratifying, and leads us still to entertain the hope of better times ere long. The failures which are continuing to occur in the East Indian trade are very deplorable, and will tend to produce a depression in the trade with that part of the empire, which is exceedingly undesirable at the present time, as we were in hopes of having a more propitious influence exercised upon the market to the East Indies, which has long been in an unsatisfactory condition. We much fear that although the cessation of the war in America will be of great advantage in many respects, yet, as far as the East Indies are concerned, it will be calculated to cause much derangement and loss of business. Orders for consumption still continue comparatively small, while for speculative purposes there is literally nothing doing, the markets abroad holding out no inducement for such operations, although the easiness of the Money Market, and the lowness of prices of metals generally, might seem to induce parties to enter into such business.

COPPER.—No material alteration has taken place in the market for this metal during the week, and prices remain as last quoted.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a steady demand for iron, and only a few of the works are unable to keep in pretty full operation. The heat of the weather lately has prevented the men from making their full quantity per day, which helps to keep supply within demand. The orders for the United States are slightly larger, though as yet very small in comparison with what they formerly were. In Welsh, the iron trade continues active, and the large contracts for rails and other descriptions of iron in hand are sufficient to give ample employment at the works, and the prospects of the summer are, upon the whole, moderately favourable. From Italy, Spain, and the markets of Northern Europe there is a fair enquiry, and the proposed extension of the South American railways gives promise of a good demand for railway iron. From America only a few extra orders have as yet arrived; but, notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs there, a brisker trade with that country is confidently looked forward to ere long. In Swedish iron prices still continue firm. In Scotch pig-iron the market has been quiet during the week, but, upon the whole, prices have rather improved: starting at 53s. 7½ d. cash, the price advanced to 53s. 9d. and 53s. 10d. cash, and afterwards to 54s. cash, and subsequently to 54s. 4d. and 54s. 7½ d. one month. At the last advices from Glasgow, however, prices were not quite so good, having declined to 54s. 3d. cash, and 54s. 6d. one month.

SPelter.—The demand still continues very limited, and the market is dull at 19. 5s. to 19. 10s. for good soft English pig, and at 21. 10s. for WB. **TIN.**—Foreign has continued to decline during the week, and only a very limited business has been done. Business in Straits has been done at 92½, 91½, 10s., and 91½ cash, and latterly small parcels have been sold at 90. 10s. cash, Holland in Holland, before the announcement of the public sale, changed hands at 58 fms., but since the announcement holders have been pressing for sales, and the price has receded to 56½ fms., at which 600 slabs have been sold.

STEEL PLATES.—The market is not altered in value, and prices are firmly maintained. **STEEL** remains dull of sale.

QUICKSILVER.—The demand is very limited.

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 2.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports some few orders, and several enquiries heard of as coming from America. There is a fair enquiry for manufactured iron; pigs firmer. Houses of American connection complain of shortness of orders, and do not expect immediate improvement. Sheet and plate-workers are seeking orders, and, on the whole, present prices may be maintained, but no advance expected. Some Welsh bars have been sold at 7s., and large sales could be effected for a good quality of bars at 6s. 15s.

THE TIN TRADE.—Under date Rotterdam, May 31, Messrs. Van Houten write that in the early part of the month the tin market was very firm, and about 1500 slabs Banca changed hands at 60 fl. to 59½ fl., but gradually the demand fell off, and prices declined to 58½ fl. On the 24th the Trading Company fixed their annual sale to take place on June 29, when 168,700 slabs Banca and 1200 slabs Billiton tin will be offered. The directors further gave notice that they intend to hold two sales in 1861, one in spring and one in Autumn. After this announcement some holders showed more disposition to realise, and a further fall to 56½ fl. took place. The official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company show, as compared with 1860, a decrease in the import for the five months of 9790 slabs=208 tons; a decrease in the deliveries for May of 2553 slabs=50 tons; a decrease in the stock on warrants of 3778 slabs=119 tons; an increase in the unsold stock of 36,328 slabs=1141 tons; an increase in the total stock of 32,450 slabs to 1022 tons; and a decline in the quotation of 11 fl.=15s. 6d. per ton.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports—the depression in copper noticed last week, commencing with the return shipment from America of 120 tons bars, has been further developed by the advice of very large shipments per month from West Coast of April 1, and the disastrous accounts from Bombay stopping all demand for English manufacture to that quarter. Quotations are reduced for the raw material, and at present there is very little disposition on the part of smelters to operate. The new duties in Chile came into force on May 1, say 42 cts. per quintal on bar copper, 30 cts. per quintal on regalum, and 15 cts. per quintal on ore, without regard to the ley. The exports for the first quarter of 1861 were estimated at 250,000 to 260,000 quintals of fine copper; but we shall have full particulars by the next mail. Stocks of copper produced in first and seconds hands:—

Ores.	Regalum.	Bars and Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	1854	1060	4702

and for this stone, peculiar facility and absence of risk in working it, involving the minimum of labour, and the specialty of its equal application to building, paving, road-making, and every practical purpose of the best granite, combine in affording a guarantee of steady and increasing returns. From an estimate of produce and profit it appears that the profits will amount to 28 per cent. per annum upon the amount of anticipated capital required, or 20 per cent. upon the nominal capital provided for.

The shares of the SOUTH WHEAL KITTY TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY have been freely applied for. The most satisfactory reports continue to be received as to the intrinsic value of the property, which, as was stated last week, is situated in the centre of the most productive mineral districts in Cornwall.

The LONDON STEAM COLLIER AND COAL COMPANY, to the formation of which reference was made in last week's Journal, have given notice that their subscription list for shares will close on Tuesday for London, and on the day following in the country. The directors announce that without delay, and the statistics published show that an excellent opening exists in the trade of carrying coal by steam to London, and in the retail supply of the metropolis. The profits made by other screw collier companies and private firms have been equal to, and over, 20 per cent.; and one case is cited in which a steamer since January last has paid its own cost, and left a balance in hand. Each steamer to be employed by the company, it is calculated, will bring to London 50,000 tons of coal a year. The capital is £300,000, in shares of 10s. each.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the four months ending April 30, 1865; and also as compared with the four months ending April 30, 1864; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30.		
	1864.	1865. Decrease.
Coals and culm	£1,367,467	£1,280,163
Hardware and cutlery	£119,679	£117,444
Agricultural implements	140,453	156,920
Other sorts	926,130 = 1,179,362	978,974 = 1,250,338
Machinery		
Steam-engines	424,690	707,311
Others	837,178 = 1,351,876	1,012,627 = 1,719,938
Total	£ 3,698,625	£ 4,250,439
Metal—Iron—Pig	£ 42,412	£ 407,229
Bar	932,647	615,179
Railway	1,185,879	746,342
Wire	112,238	136,761
Ditto telegraphic	74,983	68,820
Castings	187,715	200,416
Hoops	576,654	380,091
Wrought	665,643	669,886
Oil	3,324 = 4,113,977	2,187 = 3,224,861 ... 889,116
Steel	152,407	82,856
Copper—Unwrought	680,150	850,714
Wrought	18,157 = 850,714	62,868 = 1,104,886
Other sorts	61,938	70,375
Brass		
Lead—Pig	286,037	148,979
Ore	42,210 = 388,317	44,904 = 195,883 ... 142,364
Tin—Unwrought	158,005	115,480 ... 2,525
Tin-Plates	486,039	437,442 ... 48,597
Zinc	41,113	29,099 ... 12,083
Grand total	£10,094,881	£ 9,673,688 ... 21,335,646
Less increase—Coals and culm, 12,076.; hardware and cutlery, 71,076.; machinery, 468,062.; copper, 264,172.; brass, 8477.]		£14,423
Total decrease		£ 421,223

At Carbone Ticketing, on Thursday, 3209 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,9867. 5s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 116s. 1s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 42. 19s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 213 tons 8 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 4.	3119 ...	£121 12 0	634 ...	£5 8 6	16s. 1½d.	£2 80 13 0
11.	2454 ...	122 7 0	674 ...	5 4 6	16s. 0	80 3
18.	5253 ...	130 4 0	556 ...	3 19 0	15 4	72 7
25.	3866 ...	118 13 0	674 ...	4 17 0	15 2	75 17 0
June 1.	3209 ...	116 1 0	674 ...	4 19 6	14 11	74 14 0
Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 17.3s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard about 6s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 6d.						

The following Dividends were declared during the month of May:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Mines Mine.	£5 5 0	£15,750 0 0
Devon Great Consols	10 0 0	10,240 0 0
South Caradon	8 0 0	4,096 0 0
West Chiverton	1 0 0	3,000 0 0
Fusdale	1 0 0	2,800 0 0
Wicklow	0 6 0	2,100 0 0
Frank Mills	0 7 0	1,750 0 0
Providence	1 0 0	1,120 0 0
Wheat Friendship	0 15 0	1,024 0 0
Cargill	0 2 6	687 0 0
East Rosewarne	0 2 6	625 0 0
Bettsack	3 0 0	600 0 0
West Canada	0 3 6	5,000 0 0
Total		£48,792 0 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a credit balance of 7419. 1s. 3d. A dividend of 4096s. (8s. per share) was declared, and 3823s. 16s. 3d. carried forward. The profit on the two months' working was 38371. 10s. 1d. Capt. Peter Clyme reports—"Our mine continues in a very prosperous state, with every probability of a continuance; but the standard going down will make against us."

At the Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months' working April showed a credit balance of 116s. 4s. 4d. The profit on the three months' working was 10651. 1s. 3d. A dividend of 1130s. (1s. per share) was declared, and it was resolved to present a testimonial to the purser.

At Cargill Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the three months' working of 7651. A dividend of 6871. (1s. per share) was declared.

At the Carn Brea Mines annual meeting, on May 27 (Mr. L. Vigure in the chair), the accounts for the year 1864 showed that the mine cost amounted to 41,111. 1s. 9d., whilst only 40,167. 7s. 6d. worth of ore (subject to royalty, &c.) was obtained. The loss on the year's working amounted to 28971. 9s. 9d. The fall in the price of black tin, which had commenced before the last annual meeting, has continued throughout the year; the average price for 1865 having been 65s. 18s. 4d., and for 1864, 48s. 18s. 4d., resulting in the amount received for tin being reduced from 38,9871. to 20,680. Against this there is a slight increase in the production of copper ore, of which 118 tons were raised in 1865, producing in money 73951., while in 1864, 1932 tons were raised, realising 10,0771. The actual result of the year's working shows a loss of 28971. Under these circumstances the committee of management, of course, directed their attention to every measure of economy, and with the view of reducing the expenditure as much as possible without impairing the efficiency of the underground operations, they have given instructions that no staff should be raised which cannot be returned at the mines, at which these measures were discussed, and it was resolved that an appeal be made to Mr. Bassett, the lord of the soil, for a suspension of the dues during the present depressed state of the mines. The application has been made accordingly, but Mr. Bassett's reply has not as yet been received. The sum paid in dividends, from 1864 amounts to 273,600. The cost of acquisition of the mines, and the expense of working up to the payment of dividend, was 15,000. Besides the dividends paid, the mine promise created the plant now valued, as if to be broken up, at 40,000., but which must have cost nearer 100,000.

At the Maendlin Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. M'Connell in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 8661. 17s. 4d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected, with thanks within the limits of the company's grant that there were several lodes of a large and massive character, that had produced immense quantities of lead ore. The profit made from them in the last working, which was above the 30, were over 100,000. It is held that the mine were vigorously prosecuted similar success would be the result. He held that the report of the agent (Capt. Tregay) was correct, and that the mine would be a great success.

At Gornamore Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for January and February showed a credit balance of 2601. 9s. 5d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Edward Pascoe reported that they had sold copper ore and tin during the past two months which realised about 440.

At the Pentre Lygan Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Northern in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1721. 8s. 8d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The report of Captain Evans (the agent) stated that the sump-shaft is being sunk at a part of the lode further south than that which was so productive in the 70. There is no south wall, so that they do not know its breadth, but it is very promising, as far as seem to be as rich as the other part, and they had no doubt was at no great distance from the present point of operation. As regards the west mine, the report stated that the bottom of the shaft is in a patch of greenstone, which, while it is good prospects of early success. The Coombe Mine has required a little longer time to bring it to a successful issue than anticipated, in consequence of the hardness of the rock for sinking; but regular supplies of ore were not expected until the 50 fm. level had been reached, which would require four months' working. After that, there was every prospect by the continuance of the ore of making regular and important returns, and realising the highest expectations of the shareholders.

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for, as it is a well-ascertained fact that the extensive runs of lead found in Billins Mine to the west, in connection with this junction are dipping into this set, so that if the present engine-shaft were sunk 20 or 30 fms. deeper he should say there would be a certainty of success. A special report from Capt. Pierces was also read, which stated that before the mine could be made a good paying one an engine must be had, and with an engine it would pay. Resolutions were passed, requesting the secretary (Mr. W. Ward) to instruct Captain Evans to carry on the works at the mine with all vigour. Messrs. Northern, H. Dean, and A. C. McLaren were appointed the committee of management. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Wheal Harriet meeting, on Monday (Mr. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending with the costs for March showed a debit balance of 5361. 10s. 6d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Messrs. J. Rowlands, J. T. Dorrington, and J. E. Mathew, were appointed the committee of management. The report of the agent stated that to execute the points recommended he estimated the cost to be about 1800. per month, and as they are not in a position to stop any ore ground in the 115 for want of ventilation, the returns of copper will be about 1000., unless they get an improvement in the drivages.

At the Wheal Margaret meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the quarter ending March showed a debit balance (after appropriating the club balance of 1821. 5s. 5d. to the use of the adventurers) of 1671. 18s. 2d. The loss on the three months' working was 3401. 11s. The 25% tons of tin sold in the period realised 15401. 2s. 6d.

At the St. David's Gold Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. E. Pearson in the chair), a committee of investigation, consisting of Messrs. Chance, Brune, and Buttonshaw was appointed, such committee to decide whether it was necessary to call the shareholders together again previous to the general meeting in August. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Vlow Mine meeting, on May 11, the accounts showed a debit balance of 2811. 1s. 6d. The unpaid calls amount to 2031. 11s. 2d. Capt. Tonkin and Johns reported on the mine: they have now employed 44 men and 20 girls and boys.

At Rosewarne United meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 691. The profit on the two months' working was 671. The mine continues to look well.

At Wheal Curis meeting, on May 25, the mine was reported to be looking considerably better. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia (special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. Frank Hills in the chair), the special resolution increasing the number of the board was confirmed; and, in accordance therewith, Mr. W. Salmon and Mr. Joseph Bartram (of Harvey Bartram, and Co.) were elected directors. Details in another column.

That the mode in which many new enterprises are brought before the public has a most prejudicial effect upon joint-stock enterprise, by shaking the confidence of the public in every undertaking bearing the name of "company," cannot be doubted, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken for putting a stop to the practices complained of, and which have an equally injurious effect upon the promoters of sound and legitimate mine adventures, and upon the most promising miscellaneous companies. Referring to the manner in which the market has been worked by the agents of enterprise of the latter class, the *Daily News* says that the market prices of shares in them has nothing whatever to do with the question of intrinsic merits, and furnishes another illustration of the absurd conduct of those habitual speculators for a fall who press sales of every new project that comes out, and who, in some cases, do not even trouble themselves to apply for shares against their sales. But we have here, at the same time, another instance of the facility with which a clique of speculators on the opposite side, probably possessed of official secrets, can manipulate a market in such a way as to inflict most serious losses, or even absolute ruin, upon their antagonists, the sellers. Much may be said, no doubt, as to the immorality of selling shares of which the seller is not possessed, and there can be no doubt that many a new company has been discredited, or even completely strangled in its birth, by operations of this nature. But it may be urged with reason on behalf of the sellers that they act without unfair concert or combination, and upon a simple mercantile estimate of the value of the commodity in which they deal, whereas the buyers in many cases play with loaded dice, inasmuch as, being behind the scenes, they possess information which is wholly withheld from the sellers. Where, in addition, the buyers have either partial or complete control over the allotment, it is evident that they stand at an important and very unfair advantage. There have been several cases of late in which combinations formed to drive up the shares of a new company, and to "corner the bears," as the phrase is, have taken largely of the nature of a conspiracy. The evil is gradually increasing, and has now attained such a height that a remedy is loudly called for.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday were again highly favourable, which has led to a further reduction in rate of discount, which now stands at 3½ per cent. There is an improvement in almost every item in the return, the increase in private securities and decrease in the rest being quite insignificant. The return shows an increase in circulation issue of 580,090.; in deposit active, 45,680.; in public deposits, 709,743.; in other deposits, 367,571.; Government securities in banking department, 495,584.; in other securities in banking department, 103,964.; in coin and bullion in both departments, 539,233.; in seven-day and other bills, 49,924.; in notes in reserve, 611,340.; and in the total reserves of notes and coin in the banking department of 490,543. The decrease in the rest was 30,251. Notwithstanding the increase in the stock of Government securities of nearly 500,000., there is an addition to the reserve of an equal amount, the total reserve now standing at no less than 9,577,896.

At the New Zealand Banking Corporation (henceforth to be designated, in accordance with a colonial charter, the Commercial Bank of New Zealand) meeting, on Tuesday, the directors' report will state that the balance-sheet for the half-year ending May 15 will show a net profit of 35321. 14s. 7d., out of which it will be proposed to pay a 10 per cent. dividend; to write off 2981. 8s. on preliminary expenses, lease, and furniture account, &c.; and to carry forward 4671. 9s. 5d. The business of the bank continues to prosper, under the able management of Mr. J. R. Mackenzie, the general manager at Dunedin.

At the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank meeting, on Tuesday, the directors' report announced that their losses, through

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

THE KELD SIDE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and on allotment £2 per share.

DIRECTORS.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DENYS, Bart., Draycott Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire.—MANAGING DIRECTOR. Right Hon. the Earl of POMFRET, Easton Neston, Northamptonshire, and G2 Gros-Sir JAMES MATHERSON, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., Lews Castle, Stornoway, N.B., and 13, Cleveland-row, St. James's.

J. H. DILLON, Esq., The Albany, Piccadilly. C. MAGNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Young, Son, and Magnay), Limehouse Dockyard, ALAN C. BRUCE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, and Queen's-gardens, Bayswater.

CHARLES PARIS, Esq., 10, St. James's-street.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay, Bavan, and Co., London.

Messrs. Roper and Priestman, Richmond, Yorkshire.

SOLICITOR—W. Compton Smith, Esq., 48, Lincoln's Inn.

SECRETARY—Thos. Thompson, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

The objects of this company are to work the lead mines at Keld Side and Lane End, which form the western part of the well-known lead mining district of Swaledale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and comprise an area of about five miles in length by about three in width.

The Swaledale Mines have, for the last forty years, yielded an average annual produce of about 1500 tons of lead.

The ground to be comprised in the lease is traversed throughout its entire length by three of the principal east and west veins of the district, which have been extensively worked for seven or eight miles to the eastward, have been invariably found productive, and have yielded vast quantities of ore. A new level has been lately started in the middle vein below the village of Keld. This level will for the first mile traverse midden ground, it will be driven for the most part in the middle vein, it will have the north and south veins on either hand at no great distance all the way, and is prospectively one of the most important levels in Swaledale.

At Keld Side Mine there are two shafts, one 18 fms., the other 12 fms. deep, at which a new water-wheel, with pumping gear complete, and a crushing-mill have lately been erected. Two sets of tributaries are now employed, and they are raising a fair quantity of ore.

Near to the Keld Side Mine, and to be included in the lease, there is a commodious smelting mill, with ore and slate hearths, and other conveniences.

Negotiations are also in progress for the leasing of Littlemoor Mine, which is situated about a quarter of a mile westward of Keld Side, and is unwatered by a hydraulic engine. Here a shaft, 47 fms. deep, has been sunk into the north vein. Extensive workings have formerly been carried on, and large quantities of ore have been raised. This engine likewise unwaters another shaft called Butson's shaft, about one mile still further to the west at Lane End. A short cross-cut from this shaft will cut the Middle and Sun veins, which have not been touched at this point.

Sir George Denys, whose residence is in the neighbourhood, has undertaken to superintend the management. His experience in mining, and the large interest he has in the undertaking, are guarantees for careful supervision and economy.

The property will be held under a renewable lease of 21 years, upon more favourable terms than any mine upon the estate. The lessee has agreed to assign to the company his interest in the property above described, together with the whole of the engines, machinery, mining plant, stock, and ore at surface, for the sum of £4000 in cash, and £60 paid-up shares.

A more genuine or *bona fide* undertaking has never been offered for subscription. Judging from the large produce of the mines of the eastern portion of the estate, in which the same lodes have yielded very large and profitable returns for many years, and still continue to be productive, there can be little doubt but that the Keld Side Mines will prove highly remunerative to the shareholders.

The directors beg to call special attention to the reports of Capt. W. H. Rowe, who accompanied the Government Mines Commission on their tour of inspection through the northern mining districts; and also extracts from that of Mr. R. Place, for upwards of 20 years in the Swaledale district.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be had on application to the bankers, solicitors, or to the secretary, at the company's office, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, divided into 5000 of £10 each, of which about one-half is already submitted.

Deposit £1 per share upon application, and £1 per share upon allotment.

Calls not to exceed 10s. per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

It is not proposed to call up more than £4 per share.

DIRECTORS.

SIR ATWELL LAKE, Bart., Gloucester-pine, Hyde-park, W. (beath, S.E. CHARLES JOSEPH CARTER, Esq. (Coroner for Kent) Catherine House, Black-P. JOHNSTONE, Esq., J.P., Friarstow House, Lettrin, and Belgrave-road, S.W. JOSEPH H. TILSTON, Esq., Chepstow-place, Baywater, W.

EDWARD CHARLES LEA, Esq. (Moss, Lea, and Co., merchants), Water-lane, E.C.

BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 78, Cornhill, E.C.

SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

ATTORNEY—Sydney G. Smith, Esq. (public accountant), 19, Coleman-street, E.C.

LOCAL MANAGER AND PURSER—Captain Richards.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Sparro.

OFFICES.

No. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working an extensive mineral property, situated immediately to the west of the celebrated Devon Great Consols, which, upon an outlay of £1024, has paid in dividends £975,872, the present value of that property being £604,160.

The geological position of the two mines is identical, and the same lodes pass through the entire length of the sets; it is, therefore, reasonably expected that equally favourable results will be realised.

Upwards of £15,000 has already been expended upon the property in opening upon the lodes, and making the necessary erections for a great and permanent mine, independent of which £1000 had been paid to the lord in advance on account of dues.

The total outlay required to bring the mine into a profitable state of working has been carefully investigated, and cannot exceed £16,000.

Applications for shares to be accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share, and £1 per share will have to be paid on allotment.

The operations at the mine are being carried on with all possible dispatch, under the able superintendence of Capt. Richards.

About one-half of the capital of the company has already been subscribed.

Applications for remaining shares may be addressed to the secretary, directors, or bankers.

Prospectuses, together with reports of the managing agent and consulting engineer of the Devon Great Consols, may be had at the bankers or offices of the company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—MESSRS. TREDDINICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all bond, &c. investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

THE NATIONAL BANK IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SHARES OF THE PERUVIAN RAILWAYS COMPANY, ON THE TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING PROSPECTUS.

PERUVIAN RAILWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED).

With Peruvian Government guarantee of interest At the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, as hereinafter set forth, on a total capital of £3,340,000.

Present issue:—£1,670,000, in 66,800 shares of £25 each.

Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £2 per share on allotment.

Future calls of £2 10s. per share will be made at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

Seven per cent. per annum will be paid during the construction, and is guaranteed by the International Contract Company (Limited).

BROKERS.

WILLIAM LATHAM BAILEY, Esq. (Bailey Brothers and Co., Liverpool).

WILLIAM CARTER, Esq. (Joseph Robinson and Co., Laurence Pountney Hill).

JOHN ENNIS, Esq., M.A., Director of the Bank of Ireland.

P. S. FLETCHER, Esq. (Alexander Fletcher and Co., 10, King's Arms Yard).

S. G. GETTY, Esq., M.F., for Belfast, Onslow-square.

W. E. LINDSAY, Esq. (Messrs. H. H. Vivian and Co., Birmingham).

S. L. KOE, Esq., Bowring Ironworks, Bradford.

ALBERT RICARDO, Esq., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, Director of the National Bank.

ROBERT SIMPSON, Esq. (Frederick Levick and Co., Charlotte-row and Cwm Celyn Ironworks).

BANKERS.

London The National Bank.

Liverpool The National Bank of Liverpool.

Manchester The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.

Ireland The Bank of Ireland and its Branches.

The Branches of the National Bank.

CONTRACTORS—The International Contract Company (Limited).

ENGINEERS—George Parker Bidder, Esq., E.C.; John Mortimer Hepple, Esq., C.E.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Bircham, Dalrymple, Drake, and Co., Parliament-street.

Messrs. Baxter, Rose, Norton, and Co., Victoria-street.

BROKERS.

London Messrs. P. Cazenove and Co., Threadneedle-street.

Messrs. Seymour and Co., Throgmorton-street.

Liverpool Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.

Manchester Messrs. Warner and Page, Stamp Office-buildings.

Dublin Edward Fox, Esq., Dame-street.

SECRETARY—B. A. Smith, Esq.

OFFICES—85, CANNON STREET WEST, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the construction and working of two lines of railway in Peru—one to connect the seaport of Pisco with the town of Yca, the other to connect the city of Arequipa with the Port of Mejia.

The Peruvian Government guarantees for the period of 25 years—or until the railways have produced over and above the cost and provision for repair, renovation, and maintenance for the space of two consecutive years, dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum—an income of £233,800 per annum, charged upon the public revenues of the State, and further secured by hypothecation of the guano shipped to European states.

The concessions for the railways contain the usual provision for reimbursing to the Government (out of any surplus profit exceeding a 10 per cent. per annum dividend to the shareholders) such sums, if any, as may have been paid by them to cover their guarantees.

The concessions are for a period of ninety-nine years from the opening of the railways.

A sufficient sum will be set apart to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the whole capital, at a premium of £100 per cent., to be operative yearly after the first twenty years of the working of the railways.

A contract for the construction of the lines has been entered into with the International Contract Company (Limited) according to the estimates of G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E., and J. M. Hepple, Esq., C.E.

In accordance with the terms of each concession, the company will be converted into a Society Anonyme, with shares to bearer, or, if necessary, into two Societies Anonymes.

The capital of the Society Anonyme, or Societies Anonyme, will be £3,340,000, to be issued in shares of £100.

Applications for shares must be made addressed to the directors; but no application will be considered, unless accompanied by the receipt of one of the bankers of the company for £1 per share on the number of shares applied for.

Detailed prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be had at the National Bank, London; the National Bank of Liverpool; the Bank of Ireland, and its several branches, Ireland; the branches of the National Bank, Ireland; at the offices of the brokers of the company, and at the offices of the International Contract Company.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly sent on receipt; it thus forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

REAL LEADERS AND WREY.—Can any of your intelligent Cornish readers divine what has become of the silver lode said at one time to have existed in Wheal Leodcot and Wrey? or did it ever in reality exist at all? It has been stated that a great many tons of rich ruby ore, worth upwards of 1000/- per ton, were a short time ago being got out of this British Potosi monthly. If such valuable silver ore really was taken from this wonderful mine, what has become of the lode? Is it lost, strayed, or walled up? or was it only a myth in the mind's eye of the captain and local committee? for if it ever did exist it ought to be there now. It has been stated that some 20,000/- worth of silver was very quickly extracted.—SILVERHAI.

WREY-DALING.—Seeing that one of the leading London brokers has made the arrangement that purchasers of mining shares, by lodging the purchase-money in the bank, can take a certificate of the shares, lends me to ask as to the remedy in the following case:—In March last I purchased of a London broker shares in Great North Downs Mine. Since that time he has repeatedly promised to send them, but fails to do so—what is my remedy?—W. H. T. TRUSS.

NEVADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—The remarks and suggestions of the several correspondents on the state of the affairs of this company, in last week's Journal, I hope will stimulate the *bonds fide* shareholders to agitate the case, until they get a committee appointed to investigate the whole affairs and management of the company from its commencement; and for the future the re-election of any director that does not hold a *bonds fide* qualification in shares, for which he has paid, ought to be strongly opposed by every independent shareholder.—SHAREHOLDER.

SEPARATION OF COPPER AND LEAD, &c.—Will any of your readers inform me, through the Journal, the best way of separating copper and lead, when mixed in about equal quantities in the lode—whether by washing or smelting? Supposing the copper to contain silver, will the silver leave the copper in the smelting, and run into the lead? Again, which is the best kind of furnace, a cupola or a reverberatory one?—C.

CHEMICALS.—A new colour has been recently introduced under this name, which may look upon with interest, as likely to cause an increased demand for certain mineral products now produced in too great abundance to be profitable. Prussian blue is dissolved in oxalic acid, chromate of potash is added to the solution, which is then precipitated with acetate of lead. The precipitate, well washed, dried, and levigated, gives a beautiful green powder. By varying the proportions of the three solutions, various shades of green may be procured. Chloride of barium or nitrate of bismuth may be used in place of sugar of lead. Can any of your correspondents inform me the percentage of chromate of potash and chloride of barium that could be used?—J. D.

NEW CARRIERS.—Your correspondent, "C. H. D.", is somewhat antiquated in his engineering notions, if he only succeeded in November last, which was after Mr. Cornish's paper had been read, in ascertaining that a conical top to a factory was advantageous, since in the paper read the trials referred to were made with chimneys actually constructed upon the taper top principle from four to seven years ago, and in everyday use for that period.—C. E.

NEW BACKWOOD.—In reply to the letter of "Inquirer" in the Journal of May 20, I will give him full particulars, and for any further information he may require he can refer to the agent on the mine, or send his own agent to inspect. The shaft is down 20 fms. We are now driving east on the course of the lode, and it is producing 1 to 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, with prospects of greater improvement. The trial shaft could not be sunk on the course of the lode without interfering with our last. The agent, in sinking, met with our middle lode, about 3½ fathoms deep, and is gone down on it, which is a fine master one, and produces good stones of copper. A cross-cut of 11 fathoms from the 20 will intersect this lode, when there is no question a paying one will be the result. We are now driving on the eastern lode from our trial shaft, and have a good branch of copper in the end. I shall decline any further correspondence, as the reports are sent regularly to the Journal, and the mine is open to the inspection of any shareholder or his agent.—S. DOWNEY, Purser: Castle-square, Exeter.

EAST CROGOAL.—The letter of "Speculator" should be addressed to the directors. We could not publish it without the name of the writer being attached.

CARVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—Perhaps Mr. Simpson would kindly inform us what they are doing, or intend to do, as no report has been issued for a long time. The prospectus states that we have security to the amount of 30,000/- from the contractors. The mines were to be drained to the bottom by June or July, but long before we were to sell thousands of tons of ore, as the levels were drained. The present price of the shares does not afford a very pleasant prospect, after the growing accounts we have had of the unworked lodes discovered, and the immense activity displayed in all the departments of the works.—A SHAREHOLDER.

NEW CLIFFORD, AND CAPT. POPE'S REPORT.—In last week's Journal a report appeared from Capt. Pope, in which he says, "They went through a lode in the adit producing good work for tin, and from which they have 200 sacks now on the mine." It would be very desirable if agents in reporting would make it a rule to give a money valuation instead of the number of sacks or tons; it would be much more satisfactory, and indeed, a safer guide for intending investors.—CHARLES BAWDEN: St. Day, May 31.

WHEAL GREENVILLE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—The shareholders of this mine ought to be greatly obliged for the insertion of the letter, signed "James Cornish," in last week's Journal; if anything can arouse them to make an effort for the protection of their property I think that letter ought to do so. The immense amount of money that has been spent on the mine with so little result to the benefit of the shareholders, must induce them to come forward and endeavour to place it under better management than it is. The mine is at this time yielding good quantities of valuable tin in several levels—the 54, 66, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120 fathoms levels; not a single blank end, besides a number of steps and pitches, all yielding fair quantities of tin and some excellent copper ore, and yet under the present management it does not pay costs; therefore, I contend some material alteration is required, and I shall be happy to assist in bringing it about before the tin and ore is exhausted.—A SHAREHOLDER.

WHEAL GRENVILLE, AND THE LITTLE GRENVILLE.—I cordially endorse the opinions given on Grenville management in last week's Journal by Mr. Cornish, and trust that the shareholders will see the necessity of bestowing themselves to bring about a better state of things. I hold shares in all the family of that name, and am sorry to think them under very improper tutelage, as continuous promises from kindly lodes are made, but hitherto have led to profitless results.—EQUOR.

VICARIA AND CLOGAT COMPANY.—The directors of this company, without the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting, have issued 1400 new shares, of £1 each, at 10/- premium. Can this be done legally under table B? The circular says money for the shares is to be paid at the office of the company. Has the company no bankers who can be trusted with the 21,000/-, if obtained? Some time ago there was a printed paper, saying the directors were going to make the company into 100,000 shares, of £1 each. What has become of this project?—A SHAREHOLDER.

WEST TRELLWENY.—In reply to "T. C." I beg to say no allotment has taken place, and the reason of an apparent prolongation was that the directors did not wish to allot until the list was nearly complete, so as to avoid the difficulties many companies fall into by a too early allotment.—CHARLES GIBSON, Sec.: Aldins Chambers, Manchester.

R. J. H. (Swansea).—Your request will be complied with next week.

MANGOLAS.—We could not publish the letter of a "Suffering Shareholder," but if he has any real cause of complaint against the management, and will indite a temperate letter to that effect, it shall be inserted in the Journal, and will doubtless elicit an exemplary reply from some one interested.

a decrease, as compared with last year, of 3,949,437/-, when the aggregate was 9,898,944/-, the exports being, however, in proportion, and represented 9,854,268/-, with a balance of only 44,681/- in our favour, instead of the present result of 1,720,242/-.

The usual annual return of all "Exports and Imports of Copper and Copper Ore and Regulus, Tin and Tin Ore, Lead and Lead Ore, Spelter, and Zinc," for the 12 months to Dec. 31 last, moved for by Mr. RICHARD DAVY, M.P., has just been printed, and is, upon the whole, satisfactory, as will appear from the subjoined abstract:—

COPPER.—There were imported into the United Kingdom in the past year 67,286 tons of copper ore, against 80,693 tons in 1863; of regulus, 26,018 tons were imported in 1864, against 21,406 tons in the preceding year.—Chili furnishing even a larger proportion than before, no less than 22,659 out of the 26,018 tons being derived from that source; besides the ore and regulus, copper unwrought, partly wrought, and manufactured copper to the amount of about 26,000 tons. The countries from which the copper ores were chiefly imported were—Chili, 20,664 tons; Cuba, 11,934 tons; United States, 6301 tons; Bolivia, 5537 tons; South Africa, 4384 tons; Spain, 3772 tons; South Australia, 2710 tons; Portugal, 2506 tons; while from various other countries less quantities were received.

The British copper exported in the year amounted to 36,892 tons, of which 6011 tons was unwrought (against 12,792 tons in the preceding year), 390 tons in coin; 29,515 tons in sheets, nails, yellow metal, &c.; 38 tons in wire; and 938 tons wrought in various forms. Of the sheets, nails, yellow metal, &c., nearly one-half went to India, 18,477 tons going to the continental territories, 344 tons to Singapore, and 47 tons to Ceylon. Foreign copper was also exported from England in the following quantities:—1014 tons of unwrought in bricks and pigs, &c.; 931 tons of bars, rods, or ingots; and 1293/- worth of copper manufactures and copper plates engraved.

TIN.—The imports of tin during the year ending Dec. 31 amounted to 904 tons of metal and 529 tons of tin ore and regulus.

The exports of tin from the United Kingdom in the past year amounted to 4457 tons of British, and 1396 tons of foreign—there was no tin ore, or regulus of tin, exported. France was, as usual, our best customer, taking nearly one-third of the entire quantity.

ZINC.—Of zinc, or spelter, 31,281 tons were imported in the year, as well as 2621 tons of ore of zinc, and 1267 tons of zinc oxide. The exports amounted to 5188 tons of British zinc, 3425 tons of foreign, 111 tons of British zinc ore, and 59 tons of foreign oxide.

LEAD.—The pig and sheet-lead imported last year amounted to 30,616, tons, the lead ore to 3015 tons, the red lead to 8 tons, and the white lead to 64 tons. Most of the sheet and pig lead came from Spain, Newcastle, and London, being the principal ports to which it was brought. The greater portion of the lead ore was obtained from Italy, whence about one-half of the entire quantity was received.

The exports of lead amounted to 174 tons of lead ore; 27,868 tons of pig; 4103 tons of rolled and sheet; 1610 tons of piping; 2186 tons of shot; 552 tons of litharge; 2874 tons of red lead, and 3023 tons of white lead. The United States were our best customers for lead, taking 11,786 tons; whilst China, our next best, took only 7624 tons; France, which stands third, took 3310 tons, and the remainder went in small quantities to other countries.

THE COAL AND IRON INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—No. II.

Overlying, on the east, the old slate rocks of the Principality, from a few miles north of the Severn to the Dee, and skirting them, on the north-east, along the shores of the estuary of the Dee to near Prestatyn, the Coal Measures forming the NORTH WALES COAL FIELD show a total length of about 35 miles, with an average width of perhaps four miles.

This carboniferous belt naturally forms itself into three divisions:—1. The Northern Division, or Flintshire Coal Field, which, commencing in the narrow band (scarcely ever exceeding a mile in width) that skirts the Dee estuary for about eight miles from Llanasa to Bagillt, begins to widen out towards Flint, until it attains its maximum width of upwards of six miles between Mold and Hawarden; after which it again contracts to its outcrop, with the upthrow of the measures by the great Denbighshire fault.—2. This fault, which strikes about E. 35° N. (true), and approximately coincides with the boundary of the counties of Flint and Denbigh, forms the natural boundary of the Central Division, or Denbighshire Coal Field, the measures of which abut up against it on the north, south of which they extend for a length of 11 or 12 miles, with an average width of about 4 miles, by Wrexham and Ruabon, to the River Dee at the entrance of the Vale of Llangollen, where another great east and west fault (coursing E. 10° S.) shifts the measures and forms the natural southern boundary of the Denbighshire field.—3. South of this fault, in the parish of Chirk in Denbighshire and in the north-west corner of Shropshire, lies the Southern Division of the North Wales Coal Field, the measures of which narrow and thin out under the overlying red sandstones a little south of Oswestry.

Of these three Divisions the Central, or Denbighshire field, is economically the most important, and the Southern Division the least so—the latter indeed only containing two collieries of any importance, Black Park and Bryn-kinalt. The discovery, within the last few years, of a very superior curly Cannel at Leeswood, has given a considerable new impetus to the southern portion of the Flintshire field; and, northward, large schemes of working under the estuary of the Dee, towards the peninsula of Wirral, are talked of.

The DENBIGHSHIRE Coal Field and Iron District, extending, as I have stated, south from the Denbighshire fault, at the northern boundary of the county for about 11 miles, to the Llangollen fault (coursing E. 10° S. with the River Dee, near the Pontcysyllte Canal aqueduct and the Great Western Railway viaduct), may be conveniently divided into two districts—the Northern, or Wrexham district, and the Southern, or Ruabon district—which are, *de facto*, separated from each other by upwards of two miles of unwrought ground, and geologically by the Great Minera faults. The length of the Wrexham district from north to south—that is, from the parallel of the Hope Colliery (abutting on the Denbighshire fault) to that of the Talwrn, or Coedpoeth Colliery (which is the most southern working of the Wrexham district)—is nearly 4½ miles. From the parallel of Coedpoeth, which would be nearly ½ mile north of the parallel of Wrexham, the coal field is wholly unwrought (with the exception of some ancient workings about Bersham, on the outcrop of the seams), until we get far south as the Bryn-yr-Owen Colliery, which is the most northern working of the Ruabon district—a distance, as I have stated, of upwards of two miles. From the parallel of Bryn-yr-Owen, to that of the old abandoned Dolydd pit, on the north bank of the Dee, which may be taken as the most southern point of working in the Ruabon district, we have another stretch, from north to south, of nearly 4½ miles. From this it will be seen that the Wrexham and Ruabon districts are each worked (more or less) over a tract about 4½ miles long from north to south. As stated, the width of the Coal Measures in these districts averages about four miles, all dipping regularly east; but the principal workings are (as yet, at least) confined to the middle of this zone, inasmuch as the Lower (western) measures, lying immediately on the Millstone Grit, although highly productive in iron-bands, only produce thin seams of coal, and the eastern workings, to the deep of the best seams, being as yet in their infancy.

The Minera faults, which form the geological boundary between the northern and southern districts of the Denbighshire Coal Field, have, probably, an average strike of E. 35° S. (true), thus forming an angle of about 70° with the Denbighshire fault. As the ground they pass through is as yet unexplored, our knowledge respecting them is necessarily speculative, and is principally derived from what has been seen of them in the Minera Mines to the west, where they form rich lead veins. The shift of the main vein in these mines is upwards of 160 yards downthrow to the north, and the other veins, also, probably shift the measures in the same sense. There is reason to believe, however—partly from analogy and partly from some observed facts—that going eastward the veins will radiate so as to form several (comparatively) minor faults. But, however these faults may affect a portion of the unwrought ground between the Wrexham and Ruabon districts, there can be no doubt that in this two miles of ground a considerable change takes place in the character of the measures. Some persons profess to have no difficulty in recognising the Coal Measures seam for seam in both districts, but others demur to this view, and consider the coal series of Ruabon and Brymbo to be essentially different. As this question involves matters of some economic importance, I shall probably refer to it at length on a future occasion; I mention it at present

merely to show that those best acquainted with the districts are not unanimous on the subject.

Turning to the northern, or Wrexham, district. This district is characterised by several rather steep valleys excavated in the coal measures. The first of these, advancing from the north-east to south-west, is the valley of the Alyn, flowing south-east from Caergwrlie for a distance of nearly three miles to the Great Western Railway, near the eastern limit of the coal measures, where it takes a sudden turn to the north-east. This valley cuts off about 2500 acres of the north-eastern corner of the coal district abutting on the Great Fault. In this tract there is, as yet, but one (the Hope) colliery working on the rise of the measures not very far from the fault; but the ground to the south-east, forming the Llai Hall estate, has recently been let to a Liverpool party. As yet the Hope Colliery has been cut off from railway communication, and, consequently, little has been done at it; but the new line of railway making from Wrexham to Connah's Quay (which in its course from Caergwrlie to Wrexham will pass along the south-western slope of the Alyn valley by Gwersyllt Hall) will traverse the colliery, and bring its capabilities to the test.

From the Alyn, towards the south-west, the ground rises gradually for about a mile, by Gwersyllt and across the Connah's Quay line to the summit near the easternmost pits of the Westminster Colliery, after which we meet, in quick succession, with the steep and narrow valleys of Moss Pool and Brymbo, inhabited by a scattered mining population. The Moss valley, which is the narrower of the two, contains the principal pits of the Westminster Colliery; further north, the pits of the Bryn Mally Colliery; and still further north, near the head of the valley at its junction with the Nant-frith valley (a valley coinciding in its course with the great Denbighshire fault), the Froid pits and blast-furnaces. On the west side of the upper part of the Brymbo valley are the Brymbo blast-furnaces, foundry, and some of the company's pits; and a little below these, on the opposite (eastern) side, one of the Westminster pits. Nearly a mile lower down, where the valley opens out considerably, we have the Vron Colliery on the west, to the south of Brymbo; and the Broughton Colliery on the east, to the south of the Westminster Colliery. About half a mile or so to the south-west of the Vron Colliery, in the low ground, and on the road leading from Wrexham to Minera, is the Talwrn or Coedpoeth Colliery—the most southern working of this district. West of Brymbo valley there is a wide piece of very high ground, on which are the Penrhos Pits of the Brymbo Company. This high ground brings us to the valley traversed by the road from Caergwrlie to Minera, on the west side of which, working on a lower seam, supposed by some to represent the Yard Coal of the Ruabon district, is the small but fairly prosperous colliery of Pentre Saeson. Barring some small trials, and pits abandoned or in abeyance, those include the whole of the coal workings in the Wrexham district, with the exception of the new Wrexham and Bersham Collieries, whose pits are commenced to win the coal far to the deep of any of the present workings. The Wrexham Colliery (which is owned by the most influential body of capitalists that has yet appeared in this district) is sinking its pits a little to the west of the Great Western line, about a mile north of the town of Wrexham. This position is on the parallel of the Vron and Broughton Collieries, and fully a mile east of the most easternmost pit of the Westminster Colliery, whose take it adjoins on the south. The Beraham pits (which are also on the west of the Great Western Railway) are, on the other hand, two miles south of Wrexham; but as they are considered to be north of the Minera faults, they may be considered as belonging to the Wrexham district.

The geognostic conditions attendant on the occurrence of the coal beds in this district are decidedly favourable. The average dip east ranges from 1 in 6 to 1 in 7; and in the matter of faults—those great enemies of coal-mining—Nature has been singularly propitious. Three faults, ranging from half a mile to nearly a mile apart, successively throw up the measures about 250 yards in the aggregate, so that the easternmost pits of the Westminster Colliery reach the Main Coal at a not very much greater depth than pits a mile and a half west. In the most eastern ground opened, also, the dip of the measures is found to diminish; and in the Westminster Colliery the seams have been driven on the downbrow from the eastern pits for upwards of 1000 yards to the deep (under Gwersyllt towards the River Alyn) without any fault worth mentioning having been met with. On the other hand, there is certainly one serious disadvantage. Towards the eastern limit of the Coal Measures, where they become overlain by Permian strata, and consequently necessary the site of the pits "of the future," a large district is covered with from 40 to 60 yards of superficial drift formed from local debris. The difficulty and expense of getting through this drift has recently been amply demonstrated at the Wrexham Company's pits; and it certainly forms a financial obstacle to the sinking of new pits on the deep of the coal.

The staple product of the Wrexham district is steam coal, which finds its outlet at Birkenhead. This is principally raised from the Main Coal seam, a bed workable from 6 to 7 feet thick, and yielding an excellent second-class steam coal. The Vron Colliery (belonging to Messrs. Maurice and Low), the Westminster Colliery (belonging to a company of which Mr. Roy, of Chester, is one of the principal proprietors), the Bryn-Mally Colliery (belonging to Mr. Thomas Clayton), and the Broughton Colliery (of which Messrs. Darby, of Brymbo, are the principal proprietors), vend almost the whole of the coal sent out of the district. There is no railway communication to the Talwrn Colliery, which consequently has only a land sale. The Brymbo Company have vended large quantities of their Main Coal, but of late, I believe, they have consumed the greater portion of their raisings in their own ironworks, while the Froid Company do not get coal enough for their furnaces. The Pontre Saeson Colliery, getting a superior (house) coal from their lower, and supposed Ruabon Yard Coal, seam, are working under rather different conditions to the other collieries of the neighbourhood.

Iron making in the district is confined to the Brymbo Works (of which the Messrs. Darby, of Brymbo, and Mr. Roy, of the Westminster Colliery, are the principal proprietors), which has two blast furnaces in, in connection with an extensive foundry; and the Froid Works (owned by Messrs. Sparrows and Pool), with one furnace in blast, but where great additions and improvements have recently been in course of making. There is no forge in the district in connection with blast-furnaces, but there are three independent ones—one called the South Sea Forge, a little south of Broughton Colliery, on the road from Wrexham to Minera; Mr. Beard's forge, on the Alyn, in the Gwersyllt valley; and another, newly erected, a little to the north-west of the pits of the Wrexham Company.

The two miles of break between the Wrexham and Ruabon districts is principally, if not entirely, to be attributed to the unwillingness of Mr. Fitzhugh, of Plas Power, to grant any portion of his extensive estate for coal-mining. Great efforts have of late years been made to induce him to alter this determination, but without success. There is but little difference of opinion, I believe, that this estate is the most valuable single mineral property in North Wales.

In the Ruabon district the ground slopes gradually east from the Millstone Grit hills that form the high ridge of which Cefn-y-Fedw is the apex, by the Lower Coal Measures, which extend up west to the flank of the hills, to the undulating country east, formed of the Middle and Upper measures. All the principal working collieries of this district—that is, all except the new pits to the deep, and some small workings on the Lower measures, are on the same meridian, succeeding each other from north to south. The first, on the north, is the Bryn-yr-Owen Colliery (owned by Messrs. John Taylor and Co.); next comes the ground of the Ruabon Coal Company (the principal proprietors of which were well known for their connection with the Great Western Railway); after which we have Gardden Lodge Company (now owned principally by a Manchester party). South of this succeeds the extensive works of the New British Iron Company; below which, extending to the Dee, is the land of the Plas Kynaston Colliery Company (worked at present by a Manchester party). To the west of the Gardden Lodge are the Alfon-Eitha and Wynne Hall Collieries, worked by local companies; and to the east is the Kenyon Colliery, worked by Messrs. Wright, where a pit is sinking to the deep. Upwards of a quarter of a mile to the east of the Great

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seam of first-class house coal,—the well-known Ruabon Yard Coal, which successfully competes in the London market with the best Wallsend. Although the Ruabon district probably possesses in its Three Yard Coal the representative of the Main Coal of the Brymbo district, it is found to be inferior as a steam coal; so that, taken together with the increased distance of the collieries, it is unable to hold its ground in the Birkenhead market under ordinary conditions. In all the old pits the Yard Coal is becoming very scarce; but in the Green pit of the British Iron Company this seam has been won 5 ft. thick. If the coal here should be found to be of the same quality as it is to the rise of the fault (which, however, seems doubtful) this thickening of such a valuable seam will be very important to the district. In the Prince of Wales pit it is not expected that the Ruabon Company will win the Yard seam much under 600 yards.

The only important ironworks in the district are those of the New British Iron Company, who at their Acrefair Works have three blast-furnaces and a forge. A small furnace is also in blast, rented from the Plas Kynaston Coal Company by Messrs. Jukes. Among the furnaces in abeyance is the old Ponkey furnace, the engines on which belong to Messrs. Darby, of Brymbo; and the two Rhos Hall furnaces, about one-third built, for the working of which a company has been formed.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JUNE 1.—The Coal Trade is better at present than it has been even during the summer season for a number of years. The demand, indeed, is not likely to be much affected by the present summer, as stocks will be accumulated at many of the ports in anticipation of the trade for the ensuing winter. Should a severe winter occur the demand may be expected to be unprecedented. The Tyne Coal Company are now proceeding vigorously with their important operations—numbers of men being employed, including masons, smiths, sinkers, &c. The adit drifts for the delivery of the water are in progress at Hebburn and Wallsend, and tenders are required for fire-bricks for casing those adits, and also for boilers, masonry, &c. The engines required are in course of construction, and one of them, it is said, is considerably advanced at the celebrated works of Messrs. Murray, at Chester-le-street. The Iron Trade continues good, and prices firm; the makers of pig-iron are well supplied with orders, and for iron of most kinds the demand is good. The engine, manufacturers, moulder, and founders and ironworks generally were never better employed, with an excellent prospect for the year.

A great meeting of the members of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers will be held at the rooms of the Institute, in Newcastle, on Saturday. The papers open for discussion are—1. Mr. Embleton "On the Patent Hydraulic Coal-Cutting Machine in use at Kippax Colliery, near Leeds;" and 2. "On the Rating of Coal Mines," by Mr. G. C. Greenwell. Both papers, it will be seen, are of the greatest importance to colliery owners and agents, the first being a description of the most original and effective coal-cutter yet brought into operation for the purpose of superseding hand labour; and the second being of great consequence—it is, indeed, one of the much vexed questions of the day in connection with collieries, and any scheme which would simplify the question and place it on a just basis, capable of being understood, would be a very great boon. We give no opinion as to the merits of Mr. Greenwell's scheme for the settlement of the question, but it will, no doubt, be thoroughly ventilated, and its discussion may lead to some important conclusion. The discussion on the coal-cutting machine is also expected to attract much interest, as it is in contemplation to introduce several of the machines referred to in this district shortly, and at the reading of Mr. Embleton's paper there was a large attendance of members. It is expected that there will be a numerous assemblage at the discussion also. A meeting of the members of the Institute is to be held at Manchester, on July 10 and following days, which it is confidently expected will be as successful as the former meeting at Birmingham. Some important papers are in preparation for the meeting.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JUNE 1.—There is no change in the position of the Iron Trade. The orders in hand are not of large amount, but generally the works are in pretty full operation; and, so far as present appearances go, there is reason to hope for a continuance of the orders which have been received for the last few weeks. The Hardware Trades are, as a whole, quiet, the foreign orders being small, and the home orders below the average. At present, however, the manufacturers are fairly employed, considerable accumulation of orders having taken place during last year. In some branches, however, there is a degree of slackness, but as a rule the men are tolerably well employed. The strike in the Chain Trade is at length over, the men having gone in after a very long struggle. In North Staffordshire the ironworks are now, with two exceptions, in full operation, and at these nearly all the puddling furnaces are at work.

The great event of the week is the Conference of the National Association of Miners at Tipton. The attendance was small, but the 17 delegates present stated that they represented from 60,000 to 100,000 miners. Mr. McDonald, the President, at the first meeting, on Wednesday, stated the difficulties which had attended his getting Committees of the House of Commons nominated on the Mines Inspection Act, and the Law of Master and Servant, but he had at length succeeded, and was sanguine as to the result. One measure insisted upon by the delegates is that sub-inspectors shall be appointed to carry out Mines Inspection Acts; and a speaker (Mr. Pickard) said, with much force, that the twelve gentlemen at present employed for the inspection of the coal mines of England, Scotland, and Wales were sufficient only to run after, but not to go before accidents. The Lancashire men wished that sub-inspectors should be appointed to assist the Inspectors, who should be men possessing practical combined with scientific knowledge—men who had worked in the mines themselves. Then they considered that the general rules were too much one-sided, especially inasmuch as whilst a workman who offended was punished by imprisonment the employer could be reached only by a civil action. Next, they were opposed to the practice of coal being measured instead of being weighed. On this subject the Lancashire miners felt very strongly, and would never rest satisfied until it became a law that no coal should be measured, but all weighed. He said that in many cases great injustice resulted from improper measurement of coals, and all tube deficient were forfeited, so far as payment to the miner went. If it cost the Lancashire miners thousands of pounds to remove this injustice they would spend the money.

With regard to this proposal the miners have much justice on their side. It certainly appears fair that they should have the means of ascertaining whether their work is fairly estimated or not, and the masters are unwise to resist such a requirement. The question is whether legislative interference is necessary for the purpose? The men have the power of uniting for the purpose of resisting a reduction of wages, or of insisting on an advance, and they might surely effect so reasonable a desire as to have the means of checking the value of their product at their own cost. The habit of flying to the Legislature is to be avoided, and people should always try to effect their object by mutual arrangement before asking the State to interfere. Another point insisted upon was that women cease to work on pit banks, which is a desirable result, and might, no doubt, be effected without any serious sacrifice. At the same time, it is better for women to work at a pit bank than to give way to prostitution, and, unhappily, the avenues of employment for them are not over numerous.

Lord St. Leonards' Bill for establishing Courts of Arbitration was noticed by the President, who said that, whilst he could not regard it as all that could be desired, yet he thought it was a step in the right direction. Several speakers concurred in this view, and others said the bill was under consideration. It was ultimately resolved that copies of the bill should be furnished to all districts, and the council desire to discuss it at their next meeting.

The financial report showed:—Received since Nov. 1 last, 3131. 5s. 2d.; expenditure 2841. 10s. 10d.; balance in hand, 782. 5s. 3d.

At the meeting to-day a discussion took place as to the council continuing to possess the power of levying contributions to support men during strikes and lock-outs. The general feeling appeared to be in favour of leaving such support to the various districts. Mr. McDonald, the president of the council, proposed the adoption of a resolution deferring any change in the rule until the efforts making to procure amendments in the Mines Inspection Acts shall have been accomplished, when a conference may be called to revise the rules. He urged that, until this great object were accomplished, it was most desirable that they should avoid any questions which might occasion any differences of opinion. This was seconded by Mr. Miller, and adopted. Mr. McDonald was very cordially re-elected president, and acknowledged his election by saying that he was gratified with it, as it would enable him to continue his efforts for carrying the legislative measures he was endeavouring to promote into effect, especially to obtain protection for youths at present employed in mines at an early age. The conference, which has been very harmonious, broke up this afternoon.

To-day a large boiler burst at one of the breweries of Messrs. Bass, Ratcliffe, and Gretton, at Burton, killing two men, severely injuring others, and causing considerable destruction of property. Want of water is supposed to be the cause of the accident.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JUNE 1.—The Iron Markets are reported in a buoyant state, and the transactions in manufactured iron are of a satisfactory character. The demand for pig-iron has been on the increase, and an advance asked by the makers, and in some cases conceded. In the Middlebrough district pigs are unusually firm, and the stocks are low, therefore the manufacturers find no difficulty in obtaining an increased rate. The enquiry for rails, chairs, and other iron required in the construction of railways is still active, and as Parliament has sanctioned many of the projected schemes, no doubt the demand will continue, as contracts for the new undertakings are now in the market. The demand for manufactured iron generally is, indeed, considered satisfactory. We recently noticed the meetings of two eminent joint-stock companies—John Brown and Co. (Limited), and Charles Cammell and Co. (Limited)—and we now recur to the circumstance, to state that though the dividends declared, as far as the published accounts and the statements of the directors are concerned, were satisfactory; still it was remarkable that the stocks of both concerns were exceedingly heavy on the market. As regards the firm of John Brown and Co., this state of things is inexplicable; but, in reference to the firm of Charles Cammell and Co., there is an assignable reason. On the formation of this company it was agreed that the plant and stock should be taken at a valuation, which was done; and the directors, thinking that the property had been overvalued,

a misunderstanding took place between Mr. Cammell and the Company, the result of which was that a new valuation was ordered, and the arbitrator has just made his award; and, singular to say, it reaches the original amount, with the exception of about 100L. The dissatisfaction which has existed on these grounds has, of course, operated detrimentally.

The report of the directors presented at the meeting of the Park Gate Iron Company, on Wednesday, at which Mr. John Hedley (our late Government Mine Inspector) presided, was highly satisfactory, the directors congratulating the shareholders on having acquired so valuable a property on such favourable terms. The purchase-money was only 150,000L, and the merchantable stock at a valuation. The purchase included the Park Gate Ironworks, with 43 acres of freehold, the manager's house, furnished, and 91 freehold cottages, the Holmes Works, 8½ acres of freehold, and 7 freehold cottages; the Kimberworth freehold estate of 53 acres; the Scholes freehold estate of 11½ acres; and an estate of 102 acres, with favourable railway and water communication in Lincolnshire, upon which is a valuable bed of ironstone, that can be worked by quarrying. The balance-sheet, audited by two of the principals of that celebrated firm of financiers—Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson, McKenna, and Co.—showed a profit on the year's working of 14,122L. 17s. 11d., out of which a dividend of 12½ per cent. per annum (24 16s. 3d. per share) was declared, and after placing 2000L of the remainder towards a reserve fund, 2669L. 7s. 11d. was carried forward. It need scarcely be mentioned that the efficient services of the executive were cordially acknowledged by a unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

Derbyshire has had a share in the manufacture of the wire used for the Atlantic Cable; Messrs. Webster and Horsfall, of Birmingham and Killamarsh, have just completed a contract for that purpose. The first process in manufacturing the cable was executed at Killamarsh, a branch establishment of the before-mentioned firm. It was sent to Birmingham in coils of 60 yards in length, and yet it was drawn out and extended by various processes to 440 yards in length, and yet it was so elastic that 50 gns. of it when subjected to a weight of 1000 lbs. stretched only ¼ in., and when the strain was removed it resumed its former dimensions. The weight of wire which has been manufactured at Killamarsh forge during the last 12 months, for the cable alone amounted to the enormous weight of 1600 tons. The completion of this contract was celebrated by the workmen on Friday last. The Coal Trade is becoming rather inactive, especially for descriptions required for household consumption, and we also experience a decline for manufacturing purposes. The Coke Trade is livelier, prices being firm. We hear that a large joint-stock coal concern, formed some time since in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, is about to be wound-up—the common enemy to successful mining, Water, having absorbed the available capital. We hear also that the plant and machinery are under the incrust of a mortgage.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. George H. Brookes, of Sheffield, for sliding gas pendants or chandeliers; Mr. T. Marston, of Pemberton, for apparatus to be employed in spinning cotton and other fibrous materials; Mr. J. Armstrong, of Birsworth Ironworks, 'Masbro', for improvements in the permanent way and rolling stock of railways; Mr. W. Hodson, of Caudleby House, Spitalby, for improvements in locks; Messrs. C. Cotton, F. Anderson, and D. Booker, of Nottingham, for an improved plain or graduated gophering or puffing and pressing machine; Messrs. G. Elliot, of Bletby Hall, and R. P. Clark, for improved machinery for loading and discharging cargo from ships and other vessels; Mr. W. Johnson, of Sowerby-bridge, for improvements in vices.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JUNE 1.—The Iron Trade presents no marked feature of change since last week's report. The makers of this district continue well supplied with specifications, and the tendency of the market is to increased firmness. Indian accounts are rather discouraging, but none of the failures that have taken place have, it appears, affected the iron trade to any material extent. Last month's shipments are expected to bear favourable comparison with the previous months of the year. From America there is nothing new to report, excepting that the confidence evinced as to a large demand from that country before long has not in the least abated. The home enquiry continues good. Quotations for tin-plates are maintained, and cokes are selling freely at the current prices. There is a moderate export demand for Steam Coal, and, as compared with a fortnight ago, buyers are giving out orders more freely. Considerable purchases are being made by home buyers. House qualities remain without change; coke and patent fuel are in fair request.

The House of Commons Select Committee have declared the preamble of both the Great Western and South Wales Direct and the Severn Junction Railway schemes proved; and in the case of the former the Committee suggested that the promoters should next session bring in a bill for a branch to the Midland Railway at Malmesbury. The practical effect of this decision is that if the two projects are carried out, and there is no reason to think otherwise, the Midland and the Great Western will compete for the carrying of South Wales and Forest coal to the London and West of England markets. At present the average freight from the South Wales ports to Southampton is about 7s. per ton, and the shipping expenses may be put down at another 1s. per ton. Independent of this, the coal deteriorates in value fully 6d. per ton by the transhipment from the wagon to the vessel, making altogether 8s. 4d. per ton. The Great Western and South Wales direct will carry the coal for 6s. 6d. per ton, being a saving of 2s. per ton, as compared with the sea route. The Great Western and Midland will take coal to the metropolis for about the same figure—6s. 6d. per ton, being 4s. per ton less than the present tonnage rates. It is evident from these facts that the passing of the two schemes, but more especially the Great Western and South Wales Direct, is of the greatest importance to the colliery proprietors of Monmouthshire and South Wales, for once the coal tonnage to the metropolis are reduced to 6s. 6d. per ton, then Welsh coal will compete, and that successfully, with Newcastle in the London market. The demand, too, cannot fail to increase largely from the West of England.

The Hirwain Iron and Coal Company (Limited) allotment letters were issued on Thursday. The number of shares applied for was considerably in excess of the capital required.

The works are now partially stopped, in order that important alterations and improvements may be carried out, and amongst the most important of which is the adoption of the hot-blast principle in working the furnaces.

Mr. T. C. Burton will, very probably, be the managing director.

The Gwendraeth Valley and Kidwelly Railways are in course of construction, and the works are being pushed forward with vigour. It is impossible to over estimate the importance of these lines to the districts which they run through, as by their aid the whole of the mineral wealth of the central portion of Carmarthenshire will be rendered accessible, and developed, to the benefit of both the public and the owners of the various properties. The Carway branch, which is to be about seven miles long, will pass within a few yards of the Carway Colliery, the property of Mr. Owen Bowen, so that the coal can be tipped from the trams to the railway wagons without delay. The terminus will be at Pontyberem, where there are extensive ironworks and collieries, dependent almost entirely at present on the canal as a means of transit.

Great rejoicings took place on Saturday at Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire, on the arrival of Mr. C. H. Vickerman and his family to take up their residence at Hean Castle, Pembrokeshire. Mr. Vickerman is the proprietor of the Kilgetty Ironworks and the Bonville Court Collieries, which employ a large number of hands, and it is satisfactory to see such a good feeling existing between master and men, as the demonstration on Saturday proved.

THE REPRESENTATION OF MERTHYR.—It is not the province of the *Mining Journal* to chronicle political items, but when representatives of one of the great trades of which it is the organ are invited to accept parliamentary honours, it is gratifying to record that the industry of the country is so far recognised by the elective body. Rumour has it that the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., is about to retire from the representation of Merthyr, in order to seek the suffrages of the electors of the town, and Mr. G. T. Clark, of Dowisal Works is mentioned as the coming man. Mr. Clark is, like Mr. Bruce, a Liberal-Conservative in politics, and from his connection with the vast establishment at Dowisal he wields a powerful influence in the borough. On the other hand, it is said the Liberals, in the event of Mr. Bruce retiring, contemplate inviting either Mr. Richard Fothergill or Mr. Elderdon, a relative of that gentleman, to come forward, and, therefore, there is a political battle of a keen contest. Mr. Fothergill is now the managing partner of the Abernant, Plymouth, and Fowey-darren Works; and as all three works are in the borough, and employ thousands of hands, it is evident that Mr. Clarke will have no ordinary opponent to contend with. It may be added that Merthyr being the seat of the iron trade of South Wales, no one would be a more fitting representative for the borough than an ironmaster.

At Swansea the arrivals include—the Marie Charlotte, from Santander, with 170 tons of zinc ore, for Shackleton and Ford. The Mary Portia, from Santander, with 125 tons of zinc ore, for R. Cowell. The Rambler, from Jersey, with 16 tons of lead ore, for H. Bath and Co. The Ottoman, from Adra, with 300 tons of zinc ore, to order. The Bala, from Cogimbo, with 173 tons of copper in pigs, 286 tons of copper, for Charles Lambert. The Iberian, from Cuba, with 590 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co. The St. Malo, from Cherbourg, with 115 tons of iron ore, for the Dowisal Iron Company. The Star of the West, from Cogimbo, with 540 tons of copper regulus, for Richardson and Co. The Athelstan, from Carrizal, with 800 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons. The Haonah, from Cherbourg, with 280 tons of iron ore, for W. Crasshaw. The Norman, from Genoa, Leghorn, and Mafaga, with 372 casks of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons.

One of the great wants of this country in connexion with the extension of manufactures—namely, cheap fuel—is sought to be provided for by a firm, who exhibit their models at the Irish International Exhibition. Mr. John Hackworth, of Darlington, whose name is well known in connexion with locomotives, exhibits a high-pressure horizontal engine, with models of the sections, the peculiar property of which is to expand the steam on a principle of its own, and thus acquire greater power at a decreased consumption of fuel. Mr. James C. Kay, of Bury, Lancashire, also exhibits, in the next section, a horizontal condensing steam-engine, in which the same result is sought to be obtained. It works with patent safety-valves, and the result is greater durability and freedom from accidents, economy in fuel, and a reduction in the amount of labour required to keep the engine in working condition from the smaller liability to friction. These improvements are obtained by the patented valves, which are adapted to any construction of engine, whether beam, horizontal, or vertical, or with high or low pressure of steam. Engines possessing desiderata such as these will receive the attention they deserve from all manufacturers using steam power. Mr. Sturgeon, of Leeds, exhibits a patent steam-hammer with a self-acting and self-adjusting valve motion, and embracing several improvements. The hammer itself weighs 1 cwt., but strikes a blow equal to 31 tons. Mr. Wm. D. Grimshaw, of Mitcham, has, among other articles, an improved atmospheric

hammer, simple in its contrivance and cheap, and completely makes the use of power than the ordinary steam-hammer. Messrs. Edmunds, of Newgate-street, Dublin, exhibit an interesting lot of novel machinery, including Lancashire and galvanic engines, with a new motive power, in which gas and electricity are agents. They have also their portable apparatus for the manufacture of building, Messrs. Courtney and Stephens, of Dublin, exhibit a pumping machine, specimens of railway materials, and a large number of specimens of railway materials in various stages of manufacture, and a number of exhibitors. Fried Krupp, of Essen, Rheinisch Friesland, has a collection of cast-steel rails, plates, and wheels, and two rifled guns, one of which is of large calibre. The toughness of one of the rails has been tested by the Rotherham inventors, and doubled over twice without snapping. The Rotherham inventors, however, have also sent railway wheels, tyres, and axles; and improved lathes, slotting machines, and an improved driller. One stand in this exhibition is occupied by Mr. G. E. Dering, of Welswyn, Hertfordshire. The Welswyn Railway Company exhibit a very fine locomotive, manufactured by Mr. G. E. Dering, of Welswyn, Hertfordshire. The Welswyn Railway Company exhibit a very fine locomotive, manufactured by Mr. G. E. Dering, of Welswyn, Hertfordshire. The Welswyn Railway Company exhibit a very fine locomotive, manufactured by Mr. G. E. Dering, of Welswyn, Hertfordshire.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The President of this Institution—Mr. J. ROBINSON McCALLUM, RA—gave his annual *conversazione* on Tuesday evening last, in a numerously attended hall, upwards of 700 noblemen and gentlemen availing themselves of Mr. McClean's hospitable invitation. The Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Rose, Mr. Bramwell, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., General Burgoyne, General Sir F. Abbott, Sir John Bowring, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Col. Sir George Everest, Col. Sykes, M.P., Col. M' Murdo, Mr. G. F. Rennie, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, Col. Strange, Col. Shatto Adair, Sir C. P. Adair, M.P., C. Forster, M.P., Ayrton, M.P., M. P. Pender, M.P., R. G. Haworth, M.P., H. Robertson, M.P., Sir C. Bright, Messrs. Bidder, Hawkhurst, Power, Donaldson, Prot. Willis, Prof. Partridge, Capt. Eyre Shaw, Capt. Geeson, Mr. O'Brien, Capt. Arrow, Messrs. John Crawford, C. Gould, C. Brooks, Thomas H. Brooking, E. J. Reed, Carpmael, A. Giles, Ogilvie, J. Mitchell, T. H. Digby Wyatt, D. Macgregor, Ravenhill, Humphrys, J. Matthew, Morris, E. Woods, Sheilds, Haywood, Tolm, Greaves, Berkley, E. G. Coode, Woodhouse, N. Robson, Maudegold Smith, Dr. Farr, Dr. Hart, Mr. Charles Manby, F.R.S., honorary secretary, and Mr. James Forrest, a large number of scientific novelties were exhibited. Mr. G. F. A.

A large number of scientific novelties were exhibited. Mr. G. F. A. Fire-Damp Indicator, and an American apparatus for lighting gas by electricity, manufactured for Prof. Faraday, by Mr. W. Ladd, the principal instrument maker of Beak-street, Regent-street, being among the most prominent. Both these inventions attracted considerable attention and received a large amount of approbation from those present, Mr. A. being especially regarded as an extremely ingenious invention. An electric lamp, as actually used in the French collieries with which he is connected, was also exhibited. It will be remembered that this lamp consists of a small Giessler tube, to which electricity is supplied from a man's battery through a Rahmkoff's coil and condenser. The lamp, &c., are neatly enclosed in a stout metallic case, which is slung round the neck of the workman, whose hands are thus perfectly at liberty to move the glass cylinder enclosing the illuminated tube. The weight of the whole apparatus is about 10 lbs., and the first cost is stated to be 71. 7s.; but against the apparent disadvantage of this comparison, it is said that the light can be maintained at less than 10 hours. Messrs. Carless, Blagden, and Co., and Messrs. Glover and Company exhibit improved gasometers and carburetors; and, with regard to the latter, it is remarked that if consumers will be satisfied with the same of light as they obtain at present from ordinary gas, will consider the conditions required, they can effect a saving of about 20 per cent. by using carburetted gas. In practice it will be almost impossible to ensure the attainment of this result with accuracy, owing to the difficulty experienced in regulating the consumption of gas, and the amount of light produced; moreover, the public are generally to avail themselves of the increased brilliancy of light, and are willing to pay a saving, and even to submit to a small additional cost, provided their lights are materially improved. Nevertheless, in all cases where care and attention are exercised, a considerable saving can be effected, besides which a greater amount of gas is imparted to the gas in its passage through the carburetor. As to which we have already referred, attracted considerable notice and admiration. Capt. Burton's apparatus for producing the lime light without gas, which was placed to it, was likewise an invention which was closely examined; the contrast between the two machines, in connection with the consumption of gas, being very marked. F. N. Glanvilles ship steering and engine-room signals; Leigh's lamp, &c.; the magnesium light in its application to photographic purposes, and almost innumerable models, &c., of engineering contrivances, combining with those already mentioned, to give considerable vivacity to the assembly, and cause the lamp to pass very rapidly.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The last monthly meeting of the executive committee was held at the Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, Mr. HUGH MASON, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Vice-President, in the chair, when Mr. L. E. FARNHAM, chief engineer, presented his report, of which the following is an abstract:—The boiler in the condition of the boiler examined during the past month did not afford any special remark; but the construction of some of the boilers lately installed in the association has been found to be very imperfect. Three of them have proved to be at a loss.

This is a very imperfect arrangement. Both the shells and internal stay-bars, to which the stays are attached, should be made truly circular, since a departure from this shape materially weakens them

[JUNE 3, 1866]

SOUTH WHEAL KITTY TIN AND COPPER MINE,
IN THE PARISH OF ST. AGNES, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
To be conducted on the "Cost-book PRINCIPLE," in 4000 shares.
Deposit, 10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.
The committee of management to be appointed at the first general meeting.
BANKERS—Imperial Bank, London.
MANAGER—Capt. Richard Pryor, Redruth.
SECRETARY—Mr. F. W. Mansell.

OFFICES,—26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON.

This mine is situate in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, and bounded on the north by the celebrated Wheal Kitty, which has given and still gives large dividends, and on the west by Polbreen Mine, which has yielded immense returns of tin ore.

The old and productive mines of Polberro, Trevavasance, and Wheal Friendly lie at the north, a short distance from this mine.

The cross-course in Wheal Kitty intersect the lodes in South Kitty, and present the same geological character as those in Wheal Kitty.

There are sevencertained lodes in the sett, varying from 1 to 8 ft. in width. One of the lodes is that which in Great Wheal Charlotte, to the west, yielded such great returns to the adventurers, many years ago.

The St. Agnes district has long been known for its richness in mineral deposits, and the contiguity of this mine to Wheal Kitty and other rich mines justifies the conclusion that it will prove equally as valuable as its neighbours.

The extent of the sett is very considerable, being about 1000 fms. on the course of the lodes (the proprietors having recently purchased an extensive piece of ground at the western side of their original boundary), and the width of the sett is about 500 fms.

The plan accompanying the prospectus will show the relative position of the lodes already discovered. It is believed that other lodes, not yet cut, pass through the sett.

The reports and extracts from Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mines, and other agents of the highest practical authority, furnish detailed particulars as to the several known lodes.

There is a small steam pumping engine on the mine, which will enable the company to draw the water, so that the shaft, now 20 fms. deep, may be sunk to the level of Wheal Kitty adit, which is 40 fms. deep. The distance from the engine-shaft to the great cross-course is about 35 fms. By continuing this adit on the same cross-course southward it will intersect all the lodes in the sett, without any water charge.

It is an important fact that in Trevavasance, Wheal Friendly, and Polberro, all their present returns are from the lodes above the adit level; and to show that the lodes in this district also hold their depth the fact is adduced that in Wheal Kitty the lode is rich in the 100 fm. level.

Trevavasance has given a profit of about £150,000, Polberro has yielded enormous profits (about £300,000), and gives profits at the present.

Wheal Charlotte gave	£ 80,000 profit.
Towan	200,000 "
Great Wheal Music	60,000 "
Penhalis	60,000 "
Polbreen	40,000 "

All these mines are in St. Agnes.

The leases for 21 years are held from the Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Buckingham, and Messrs. Davey and St. Aubyn, at 1-15d. dues above adit and 1-18d. below.

The proximity of Trevavasance Quay renders carriage of materials extremely cheap.

For making an effectual trial of the several promising lodes in the sett, £1000 is considered quite ample to lay open the mine, and put it in a dividend state. The present proprietors now offer to the public a portion of their interest at 20s. per share. Having during the last two years expended a considerable sum of money in sinking shafts, opening on the various lodes, purchasing of steam-engine, pitwork, feases, &c., all of which are paid for, thus leaving the £1000 free to work the mine.

A large number of shares have already been applied for, and further applications, accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per share, the remaining 10s. to be paid on allotment, may be addressed to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, or to the bankers. Should no allotment take place the deposit will be returned in full.

Full prospectus, containing report of Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, Capt. H. James, of Redruth, Capt. R. Davis, of St. Agnes, and Capts. R. Pryor and John Daniel, together with plan of the mine, can be obtained upon application at the offices of the company, No. 26, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

The EIGHTH BONUS will be DECLARED in JANUARY, 1867, and all with-profit policies in force on the 30th June, 1866, will participate.

Assurances effected before June 30, 1866, will participate on two premiums, and thus receive a whole year's additional share of profits over later policies.

Table of rates, and forms of proposal, can be obtained from any of the society's agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,
13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, in the FIELD, the STREETS, or at HOME, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 claims.
£1000 in case of Death, or £5 per week while laid up by Injury, secured by
An Annual Payment of from £3 to £5.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices,

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO SURVEY AND REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING NORTH AND SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid. C. WILLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1865.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.
M. R. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.
THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flintshire. Prospectuses, reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to 27 & 28 Princess-street, Manchester.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.

The Circular for June will contain special reports on Wheal Buller, East Jane, South Wheal Frances, and North Down.

Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

BARRETT AND CO., 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE BROKERS, transact business of every kind in British, Foreign, and Colonial Stock, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, Mines, Miscellaneous Investments, including American Government Securities, Confederate States Securities, Spanish, Mexican, and other stocks, and are in direct communication with the powerful bankers and brokers in all European towns and cities, in the Federal and Confederate States, and in the Canadas. The earliest and most accurate information received on monetary matters. Investment Circular gratis.

9, Spring-gardens, S.W., March 4, 1865.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—**M. R. SPAROO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224, and 226, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.** TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPAROO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 10 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPAROO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of £5, he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

Mr. SPAROO has published the following works, viz.—

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto 1862, price 6s.
Ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elevan courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price £5. 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negotiated.

Commission 1½ per cent.

Mr. SPAROO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 226, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Mr. SPAROO's Statistics for 1865 will soon be published.

Bankers: Bank of London, and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until the 7th day of June next, stating the highest price which will be given for the whole of the PITWORK, now at WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of ST. BLAZHEY.

The persons whose tender may be accepted will be allowed the use of the engine and machinery connected therewith for a reasonable time to bring the pitwork to the surface, which is to be done at his expense and risk.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for Bolton and Grylls Hill, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London, Solicitors for the Petitioner).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 25, 1865.

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TO COLLIER PROPRIETORS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. JOHN M. LEEDER will OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 14th June, at the Grove, Kiggety, and Thomas Chapel Collieries, near Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire, a SUPERLUS STOCK of COLLIER PLANT, comprising ONE 24-in. 4-ft. stroke DOUBLE-ACTION CONDENSING WINDING-ENGINE; ONE 23-in. 4-ft. stroke ditto ditto HACKET PUMPING-ENGINE; ONE 18-in. 4-ft. 2-in. stroke WINDING-ENGINE; WAGON and CYLINDRICAL BOILERS; steam domes; several cog-wheels, varying from 1 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. in diameter; large T-beams; shafts, from 3 to 9 ft. in length, and 5 to 9 in. square; a quantity of pumps, from 4 to 9 ft. in length, and 4½ to 18 in. in diameter; clack pieces, poles, slide pumps and cases, taper-pieces, steam-pipes, &c.

Sale to commence at Saundersfoot, at half-past Two o'clock precisely.

Steamers leave Bristol for Tenby, on Tuesday, the 13th, at 8:30 A.M., and an excursion steamer will leave Swansea on June 18th, at 7 A.M. The above would be delivered free on board at Saundersfoot.

On THURSDAY, the 15th, the AUCTIONEER WILL SELL, near the South Docks, Swansea, a LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, about 30-horse power, with fly-wheel and crank-axes, suitable for driving mortar-pans, crushing ores, pumping, &c.; also spur and pinion wheels, fixed on frame, with pedestals for pumping; two 9-ft. revolving pans, with foundations and frames complete, capable of being used for crushing any description of hard material, crushers weighing 2½ tons each; also, a set of 10-in. pumps and gearing, in good working order; brick-making machine, with 19-in. rollers, and pug-mill complete, by Chamberlain; a small sheet-iron shearing-machine, quite new and perfect. The sale will commence immediately after Mr. Hewitt's.

Commercial Sale-rooms, 16, Caer-street, Swansea, 1st June, 1865.

SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES.
SALE OF WILLIAMS' COPPER ORE WHARF.

MR. J. M. LEEDER has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, June 27, 1865, at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, Wind-street, Swansea, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that HIGHLY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising the COPPER ORE WHARF, situated in the parish of St. John's Juxta, near the Pipe House, Swansea, known as WILLIAMS' COPPER ORE WHARF, containing 3 A. 3 R. 29 s., having a frontage of 450 ft. or thereabouts to the river. The Quay Wall, which is well and substantially built, extends about 240 ft., with berths to discharge three vessels at the same time; the Swansea Canal also runs to the rear of the premises. There are four entrances to the premises, which contain four walled-in yards, paved sheds, offices, and stores, boiler and engine house, crushing and sampling houses, office, with two sitting and two bed rooms, &c.; 35-horse power 6 ft. stroke even beam CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, with BOILERS and CRUSHERS, complete, &c.

The above property forms part of the Earl of Jersey's estate, and is held under lease for a term of years, of which 60 years are unexpired from Midsummer last, at a ground rent of £40 per annum. The purchase of the property will have the power of erecting any works upon the premises for the manufacture and smelting of iron or any other metal, excepting copper or copper ores, on taking a new lease, at an annual rental of £70 for the remainder of the term of the subleasing lease, and in other respects subject to the same conditions as those expressed in that lease.

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FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MR. JOHN COLEMAN has received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Speech House Hotel, in the Forest of Dean, on Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1865, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, subject to conditions to be then produced, the undermentioned UNDIVIDED PARTS or SHARES of and in the several under-mentioned GALES or IRON and COAL MINES, in the following Lots, viz.:—

Lot 1.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that very valuable unopened GALE or IRON MINE, called DRYBROOK IRON MINE, situated and extending from the Morse, near Mitcheldean to Lydbrook.

Lot 2.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in a certain divided part of that very valuable unopened GALE or IRON MINE, called PENSWELL IRON MINES, lying to the Deep, and near to the Edge Hill Works of the Dowlais Iron Company.

Lot 3.—An UNDIVIDED equal FOURTH PART or SHARE of and in all that very valuable unopened GALE or IRON MINE, called SYMOND'S ROCK IRON MINE, lying within an easy distance of the proposed Monmouth and Ross Railway.

Lot 4.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that unopened GALE or COAL MINE, called FULL MOON COLLIERY.

Lot 5.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that unopened GALE or COAL MINE, called TWENTY INCHES COLLIERY.

Lot 6.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that unopened GALE or COAL MINE, called SETTING SUN COLLIERY.

Lot 7.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that unopened GALE or COAL MINE, called NEW MILL ENGINE COLLIERY.

Lot 8.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that unopened GALE or COAL MINE, called CHURCHWAY NO. 2 COLLIERY.

Lot 9.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that unopened GALE or COAL MINE, called ROBERTS' FOLLY COLLIERY.

Lot 10.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that GALE or COAL MINE, called REGULATOR, No. 4 COLLIERY.

Lot 11.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that unopened GALE or COAL MINE, called NEW LEATHER PIT COLLIERY.

Lot 12.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.),
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND,
HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.

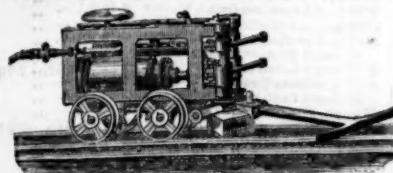


BORING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells. PORTABLE, SINGLE, and DOUBLE BARREL, and other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. CHARS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and HOISTING TACKLE.

ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE OR PURCHASE.

Full Information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all descriptions—Chars, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackles of superior manufacture—may be had on application.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NECESSARILY for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY of WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.

All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury

London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASE of USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentricities and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES,
SHAFTS and
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED
T. TURTON,
SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED
WM. GREAVERS & SO
GERMAN STEEL.

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.
SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
LAWSON WAREHOUSE, 25, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
Where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS of FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

The convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. Brunton and Co. have recently erected a brass manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than may be procured elsewhere.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR
AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
The "Iron Trade Circular" is evidently the business journal of the mining districts and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, unbiased, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North Staffordshire district, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general information in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and London, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of "The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—

One year (post free) £2 2 0
Half-year (post free) 1 1 0
Quarter of a year (post free) 6 1 0
Payable in advance.

Advertisements and orders to be addressed Union-passage Birmingham.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE STOCKTON AND Hartlepool MERCURY AND MIDDLESBROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime Districts of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. (Advertiser.)

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764). Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
188, High-street, Sunderland.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAIVSTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-MATERIAL MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON FOUNDRERS. MAKERS of PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS of FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

JAMES DEWHIRST, SEC.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER,
OFFICES—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LOCOMOTIVE, PORTABLE, and FIXED HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, all sizes up to 24 in. cylinder, PUMPING and WINDING GEAR, MORTAR MILLS, SAW BENCHES, PORTABLE CRANES, &c., FOR SALE or HIRE.

ISAAC W. BOULTON, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which they have such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels.

On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

PATENT CONCRETE STONE (RANSOME'S PATENT).

which for STRENGTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS, SHARPNESS of OUTLINE, BEAUTY of APPEARANCE, and above all for its PERFECT RESEMBLANCE to NATURAL STONE, stands unrivaled, and being MADE WITHOUT BURNING is free from all liability to shrinkage or distortion. It surpasses all other material in its applicability to every description of ARCHITECTURAL EMBELLISHMENTS, and especially for CAPITALS, CORNICES, WINDOW DRESSINGS, TRUSSES, BALUSTRADES, GATE PIERS, TERMINALS, &c., as well as for fountains, vases, jardinières, statues, flower boxes, and edgings for garden borders; also for monuments, tombs, and all kinds of cemetery requirements.

Licenses granted for the manufacture of this remarkable material, and agents appointed in any part of the United Kingdom.

References given to works already executed, and to several engineers and architects of the highest eminence by whom it has been applied, also to existing licensees whose works are in full operation in different parts of the kingdom.

Specimens and illustrations furnished upon application at the offices of the PATENT CONCRETE STONE COMPANY (LIMITED), 2, QUEEN STREET PLACE, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, E.C.

HYDRAULIC LIME AND ROMAN CEMENT, MANUFACTURED by LLOYD JONES AND CO., HALKIN WORKS, HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE. The Halkin Hydrated Lime is the same as used in the construction of the Liverpool Docks, Manchester, and various Waterworks, Collieries, and Mines throughout the country, being so long celebrated for its strong cementitious and connecting powers for masonry in water. Can be supplied by rail or water to any part of the kingdom, either in lump (loose) or ground, and in barrels or bags. The Limestone can be had in full cargoes, also their cement in barrels, which is of a very superior quality, and warranted pure. Orders to be accompanied by a banker's reference.—Apply at the Works, or to E. and W. AARON, agents, 66, South John-street, Liverpool.

BLASTING.

AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS
GUN COTTON IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.

Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS FRENTICE AND CO.,
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPEs for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER, and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CRAVEN, Tavistock, Devon.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ATTOMIN S., Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).

Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
188, High-street, Sunderland.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXHIBITION held in Paris, in 1865.



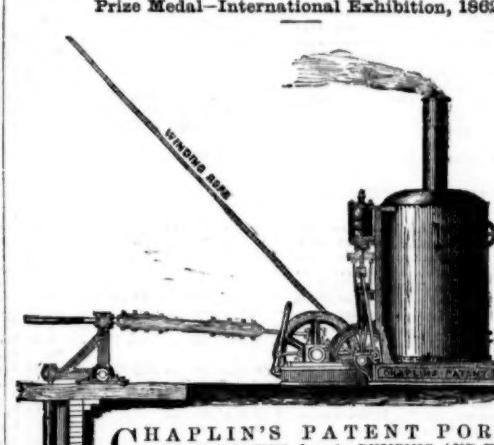
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS THEIR TRADE MARK.

Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenals of Woolwich, Broad, and Tonkin, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDRERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting an average 40 pouhngs of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings.

The Patent Plumbeago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import Clay Crucibles, Muffles, Portable Furnaces, &c., Stove Backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the Assayer and Dentist. For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbeago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, &c., for PUMPING AND WINDING.

These engines are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES &c. They are EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE in ARRANGEMENT, and STRONG. NO FOUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK being NECESSARY, they can be ERECTED or REMOVED with VERY LITTLE TROUBLE or EXPENSE, and are WELL ADAPTED for HOME or FOREIGN USE.

Sizes, from 2 to 25 horse power.

STEAM CRANES, STEAM WINCHES, CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES, HOISTING ENGINES, PUMPING AND WINDING GEARING, &c.

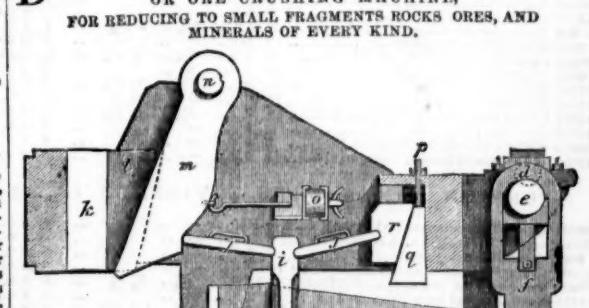
ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

OFFICES,
9, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

DEPOT,
LOWER FORE STREET, LAMBETH, S.

(Near the steamboat pier.)

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE, FOR REDUCING to SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, and MINERALS of EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—At first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
1200 Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0..	—	—	.. 11 3 0..	0 15 0 — Dec.	1864
4000 Bedford United (cop.), Tavistock ..	3 6 0..	—	—	.. 11 11 0..	2 6 — Oct.	1864
1248 Boscastle (tin, copper), St. Just ..	8 15 0..	—	—	.. 1 5 0..	0 3 0 — May.	1864
200 Blackallack (tin, copper), St. Just ..	91 5 0..	—	—	.. 480 15 0..	3 0 0 — May.	1865
10000 British State Company [L.]	7 0 0..	—	—	.. 8 per cent.	— Mar.	1865
1500 Brizham Hematite Iron [L.]	5 7 0..	—	—	.. 6 0..	0 6 0 — Nov.	1864
1000 Bronfayd (lead), Cardigan [L.]	12 0 0..	—	—	.. 6 5 0..	0 15 0 — April.	1865
1300 Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold [L.]	9 0 0..	—	—	.. 2 10 0..	2 0 — May.	1865
216 Cargol (silver-lead), Newlyn ..	18 5 7..	33	31 33	.. 10 15 0..	0 15 0 — May.	1865
1400 Carr Bras (copper, tin), Illogan ..	18 0 0..	—	—	.. 280 10 0..	2 0 — June.	1864
2880 Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwern ..	30 0 0..	30	29 30	.. 34 16 0..	0 12 6 — April.	1865
2000 Copper Miners of England ..	25 0 0..	—	—	.. 754 per cent.	— Half-yearly.	
4000 Ditto (stock) ..	100 0 0..	—	—	.. 1 percent.	— Half-yearly.	
867 Gwad Erynn (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0..	—	—	.. 15 18 0..	1 0 — Mar.	1865
128 Gwynnstith (lead), Cardiganshire ..	60 0 0..	—	—	.. 283 10 0..	4 0 — April.	1865
2800 Derwent Mines (sl., lead), Durham ..	300 0 0..	—	—	.. 152 0 0..	5 0 — June.	1864
1024 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0..	620	600 620	.. 972 0 0..	0 10 — May.	1865
355 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne ..	128 17 0..	—	—	.. 791 10 0..	5 0 0 — April.	1865
512 East Bassett (sl., Redruth [S.E.]) ..	32 10 0..	15	13 14	.. 124 0 0..	1 0 — Nov.	1864
6144 East Cardon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 0..	13 14	13 14	.. 13 2 0..	0 10 0 — April.	1865
300 East Dart (lead), Cardiganshire ..	35 0 0..	—	—	.. 103 10 0..	2 0 — April.	1865
132 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan ..	34 5 0..	—	—	.. 389 10 0..	4 0 — June.	1864
5000 East Rosewaren (cop., tin), Gwinear ..	2 15 0..	2%	214 2%	.. 7 0 0..	2 6 — May.	1865
2800 Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.] ..	25 0 0..	—	—	.. 67 0 0..	1 0 — May.	1865
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Christow ..	3 12 0..	8%	7% 8%	.. 2 7 0..	0 7 — May.	1865
15000 Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.] ..	4 0 0..	20%	19% 20%	.. 3 1 0..	0 10 0 — Mar.	1865
5908 Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.] ..	40 0 0..	32	30% 31%	.. 5 0 0..	0 15 0 — Mar.	1865
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe ..	100 0 0..	—	—	.. 15 0 0..	0 8 0 — Aug.	1864
1024 Harcourt (sl.), near Liskeard [S.E.] ..	8 10 0..	42%	40 42%	.. 31 10 0..	1 15 0 — Feb.	1865
400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales ..	18 15 0..	—	—	.. 435 10 0..	0 3 0 — April.	1865
2000 Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L.] ..	20 0 0..	—	—	.. 1 0 0..	1 0 — Oct.	1864
9000 Mawddach Valley (copper), Garadon ..	4 10 0..	5	4% 5%	.. 3 0 0..	2 4 — April.	1865
3000 Miners Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.] ..	1 0 0..	—	—	.. 6 0 0..	1 0 — Mar.	1865
18000 Miners Mining Co. [L.] (sl., Id.) ..	Wrexham 25 0 0..	—	—	.. 175 3 0..	5 0 — May.	1865
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) ..	7 0 0..	28%	33%	.. 19 2 10 0..	1 0 15 0 — Jan.	1865
60000 Mynydd (iron ore) [L.]	2 16 0..	—	—	.. 4 0 0..	0 10 0 — April.	1865
250 Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery ..	30 0 0..	—	—	.. 7 0 0..	1 0 — June.	1864
2000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin) ..	1 8 6..	2	9 11 0..	.. 1 11 0..	1 8 — Oct.	1864
8936 North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes ..	1 9 0..	3	234 3	.. 0 13 0..	0 2 — Feb.	1864
2000 Parrys Mills (copper), Anglesey [L.] ..	50 0 0..	—	—	.. 142 10 0..	7 10 0 — April.	1865
1123 Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] ..	10 6 7..	33	30 32%	.. 77 5 0..	1 0 — May.	1865
50 Silvers Kite Mining Company ..	280 0 0..	—	—	.. 2 10 0..	Dec.	1864
812 South Cardon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.] ..	1 8 0..	—	—	.. 483 10 0..	5 0 — May.	1865
4000 St. Day United (tin), Redruth ..	14 0 0..	—	—	.. 4 0 0..	0 5 — Mar.	1864
940 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives ..	8 0 0..	—	—	.. 490 10 0..	0 10 0 — May.	1864
6000 Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.] ..	9 0 0..	18%	17% 18%	.. 16 11 0..	0 10 0 — Mar.	1865
8000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.] ..	1 10 0..	—	—	.. 26 9 0..	0 6 — Mar.	1865
8000 W. Chiverton (Id.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.] ..	—	75	70 73%	.. 5 10 0..	1 0 — May.	1865
256 West Damself (copper), Gwennap ..	38 10 0..	—	—	.. 53 10 0..	1 0 — Nov.	1864
400 W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.] ..	47 10 0..	200	190 195	.. 429 0 0..	4 0 — April.	1865
512 Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.] ..	5 2 6..	95	90 95	.. 608 0..	1 0 10 0 — April.	1865
1024 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon ..	20 0 0..	—	—	.. 296 10 0..	1 0 — May.	1865
512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kew ..	8 10 0..	15	—	.. 15 0 0..	0 10 0 — Aug.	1864
4395 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes ..	5 4 6..	4%	2 6 6..	.. 2 6 6..	0 3 — Feb.	1864
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (Id.), Menheniot [S.E.] ..	8 0 0..	12	—	.. 59 17 0..	0 10 0 — Mar.	1865
106 Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant ..	36 2 6..	—	—	.. 288 5 0..	4 0 — Mar.	1864
80 Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall ..	70 0 0..	—	—	.. 343 2 0..	5 0 — May.	1864
898 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne ..	58 10 0..	205	20742124	.. 196 15 0..	5 0 — April.	1865
1040 Wh. Trellawny (sl., Id.), Liskeard [S.E.] ..	5 17 0..	19%	18% 19%	.. 61 10 0..	0 12 — Mar.	1865
7000 Wicklow (copper) [L.] ..	2 10 0..	15%	15%	.. 15 3 0..	0 6 — May.	1865

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
240 Boscean (tin), St. Just ..	20 10 0..	—	—	.. 36 10 0..	1 0 — Mar.	1862
256 Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne ..	76 10 0..	50	—	.. 85 0 0..	2 0 — June.	1862
245 Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan ..	18 5 9..	10%	9% 10	.. 1 7 0..	0 7 — May.	1867
1024 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth ..	12 0 0..	—	—	.. 2 7 6..	— Sept.	1862
1055 Croddick Moor (copper), St. Cleer ..	8 0 0..	—	—	.. 7 12 0..	0 4 — July.	1862
4076 Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock ..	8 6 0..	18	15 10	.. 10 10 0..	2 5 — Feb.	1865
13800 Drake Wall (tin, copper), Calstock ..	2 1 0..	—	—	.. 18 0 0..	0 1 — May.	1863
2000 Dwyngwm (lead), Wales ..	12 6 6..	—	—	.. 17 6 0..	2 6 — Jan.	1863
1908 East Llewellyn (tin), Wendron ..	3 9 0..	13	11% 12	.. 1 10 0..	0 16 — May.	1864
940 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath ..	4 7 6..	—	—	.. 41 9 3..	2 3 — June.	1860
6000 Great South Tolquin (copper), Redruth ..	0 14 6..	—	—	.. 2 18 6..	0 5 — Dec.	1861
6240 Gunislake (Clitter, Adit) (copper) ..	0 2 0..	—	—	.. 0 3 0..	1 0 — Mar.	1862
180 Great Wheal (tin), St. Just ..	2 10 0..	—	—	.. 1091 0..	0 5 0 — May.	1860
840 Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold ..	4 0 0..	—	—	.. 18 18 0..	1 7 — Aug.	1862
5000 Orsedd (lead), Flintshire ..	0 0 8..	—	—	.. 10 10 0..	0 8 — Mar.	1862
4000 Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.] ..	1 2 2..	—	—	.. 36 19 0..	0 2 — Mar.	1863
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes ..	15 0 0..	—	—	.. 7 19 0..	0 10 — Nov.	1863
612 Wheal (tin), St. Agnes ..	8 0 0..	—	—	.. 1 0 0..	1 0 — July.	1863
6000 Rosewall Hill and Hanson United ..	3 3 6..	—	—	.. 10 10 0..	1 0 — June.	1863
512 South Tolquin (cop.), Redruth ..	8 0 0..	16	15 16	.. 74 10 0..	1 0 — May.	1863
496 S. Wh. Francis (cop.), Illogan [S.E.] ..	18 18 0..	21	—	.. 270 16 0..	1 0 — Nov.	1863
389 E. Providence (tin), Uny Lelant ..						